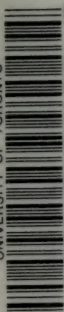


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO




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BRETON GRAMMAR

TREASURE

AN INTRODUCTION
TO
BRETON GRAMMAR.



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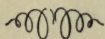
AN INTRODUCTION
TO
BRETON GRAMMAR

DESIGNED CHIEFLY FOR THOSE CELTS AND OTHERS IN GREAT
BRITAIN WHO DESIRE A LITERARY ACQUAINTANCE,
THROUGH THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WITH
THEIR RELATIVES AND NEIGHBOURS
IN LITTLE BRITAIN

BY

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CARMARTHEN: W. SPURRELL & SON

MDCCCCIII.

PREFACE.



THE principal object which influenced the writer in bringing out this small volume was a need—admitted to exist by not a few competent to form an opinion—for some simple exposition in English of the Grammar of the Breton Language, which would be of service to that large and rapidly growing section of the British race which desires an acquaintance with the literature and language of their Armorican relatives in Little Britain. Of this section a considerable proportion have been deterred by their imperfect knowledge of the third language hitherto essential to such acquaintance. And this definition of its scope may be said to determine the limits of its ‘Sphere of influence,’ for the writer makes no pretence to have compiled a treatise by the mastery of which, the tyro could be justified in supposing himself fully equipped for the purpose of sustaining a conversation in the Breton language. It will rather seek to demonstrate by rule and paradigm—many of the former strangely familiar on *this* side of the Channel—the high degree of excellence attained by this ancient tongue, and its faithfulness to its Celtic origin; and that too, despite both its complete isolation from its congeners in Great Britain, as well as the repressive efforts put forth from time to time, directly and indirectly, to deprive this language of its very existence.

That the government of a country which adopts as

embodying its highest political aspirations the motto, 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,' should at the beginning of this twentieth century be compassing the extinction of a language vernacular to some two millions of its bravest and most devoted citizens is, to the more happily-circumstanced Briton, a strangely anomalistic position! To find a parallel to such an arbitrary and autocratic measure as that issued by the French Minister of Spiritual Affairs, and dated September 29th, 1902 (whereby over one million Breton people are deprived of all effective religious instruction by the insistence that such instruction be given in French *only*), it is happily necessary for us in Great Britain to go as far back as the time of the Reformation; when the partially-understood Latin service book was withdrawn from the Cornish Church, on the excellent plea that all public worship should be offered in accordance with Apostolic precept—'in a known tongue'—at the same time with the utmost inconsequence the authorities imposed an *English* service book, hardly one word of which was intelligible to the Cornish people! That privilege which the Welsh were powerful enough to secure to themselves by statute law (v. Elizabeth; xiii. xiv. Charles II.), the Cornish, on the petition of their Anglophile gentry (on *commercial* grounds *proh pudor!*)*, as well as on account of their relatively small numbers, lost. May the Breton people escape the fate of their Cornish cousins, for *jam proximus ardet Ucalegon!*

* p. 4 Polwhele's Literature of Cornwall.

The genesis of this little work is as follows. With the object already described, the writer contributed month by month a series of papers to the Celtic Association's organ *Celtia*, and having heard some very kind expressions of appreciation, he was encouraged thereby to hope that with the addition of other relevant matter, these papers might serve yet higher purpose if printed in book form.

In method, this work follows, more or less closely, the treatment of Armoric Grammar by Le Gonidec, a very Hector of Breton grammarians. Villemarqué, the learned scholiast on Le Gonidec, has laid it down that 'the dialect of Léon is for the Bretons that which the Attic was for the Greeks,' and by postulating this, has rendered unnecessary any explanation from future writers on Breton grammar as to why *that* dialect, of all the varying dialects of Brittany, should be selected for representative place. For in Brittany, it should be remembered, we have four well-defined areas (practically *diocesan*) of dialect; namely, Treguier, Léon, Cornouaille, and Vannes, and many of these differ the one from the other as extensively as they all do from Welsh, or Manx from Scotch or Irish Gaelic. And not only so, but within these areas, communes vary the diocesan vernacular almost to the extent of the difference between North and South Walian, and greater than that which divides between North- and South-side Manx, Connaught- and Munster-Irish, or even Caithness- and Argyle-Scotch. The melligenous speech of the Vannetois may constitute him the Chrysostom of Brittany, or even of Celtdom itself; the fervour of the

Breton Cornishman and the contemplative spirituality of the Trecorrois has furnished Emile Souvestre with abundant material for his unrivalled sketches of Breton life; but it is to the refined language of Léonais that the grammarian must ever turn for *his* material, following in the tracks of Le Pelletier, Rostrenen, and Le Gonidec.

It is to these Fathers of Breton grammar that the writer gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness, but especially to the latter, for had not Le Gonidec stereotyped the language, and by doing so saved it from complete disintegration, it were a futile thing to-day to provide an aid to understanding that which no longer had existence. The following extract from the Appendix to Norris' 'Cornish Drama'* will not be without interest (and possibly instruction) to those who are most likely to take up this book. In a few words and by some exceedingly well-chosen parallels, Mr. Norris has succeeded in showing, *coup d'œil*, the precise relationship 'of the Cymric class; wherein the *Welsh* differs as much from the two others (*i.e.* Cornish and Breton) as French from Spanish, whilst *Cornish* and *Breton* stand in a closer relation; these resemble each other more than Dutch and German, as much perhaps as Portugese and Spanish, but not so closely as Scotch and Irish.' In spite of statements to the contrary, the writer (*i.e.* Mr. Norris) is of opinion that a Breton, within the historical existence of the two dialects, could not have understood a Cornishman speaking at any

* p. 458 Norris' 'Cornish Drama,' Oxford.

length, or on any but the most trivial subjects; he is himself unable to read a sentence in Breton of more than half-a-dozen lines without the help of a dictionary. Mr. Scawen (a Cornishman), near the close of the seventeenth century, made a similar remark as quoted in the preface to Pryce's Vocabulary. He observes: 'Words of one another, 'tis true, three sorts of people do understand alternately; not all, but mostly such as are radical. Colloquies of one another they do not enjoy.' Mr. Norris' or Dr. Pryce's Welshman might, of course, have received a *letter* written in the vernacular of Brittany or Cornwall and returned answer in his own, without either party experiencing much difficulty in getting at the meaning of the other, but let such an one attempt a conversation on the basis of such previous understanding, and he will immediately be convinced of the completeness of that process of disintegration which, commencing at Babel, is still in active operation to-day!

CHAPTER I.

THE ALPHABET.

The orthography of the Breton Language is more exact than that of Cornwall, but not so correct as that of Wales, with both of which branches of Brythonic speech it is in otherwise close resemblance, idiomatically and phonetically.

Its sounds are indicated by the following 24 letters, 18 of which are consonants, 6 are vowels. The value of each letter is given in English as well as in Celtic, the gradations observed by precise Gaelic orthographers being given where possible.

B	Celtic B. English 'explosive' B.
K	Celtic C. Modified by juxtaposition to broad or slender vowel, as in— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English K in 'king,' 'keep.' 2. English hard C in 'could,' 'car,' 'comfort.'*
D	Celtic hard D. English 'explosive' D.
F	Celtic ph, ff. English strong f.

* K is frequently written Qu, the '*littera mendica, sine u tanquam bacillo nihil potest, et cum u nihil valet amplius quam k.*'—Farrar on Greek Syntax, p. 11.

- G Celtic G. English hard G, submitting to two modifications—
 1. 'gift,' 'get.'
 2. 'guard,' 'go.'
- H This letter has been 'Gallicized' away until its present value is no greater than the Greek *spiritus lenis*; it serves to preserve orthography, but has no orthoepic significance.
- CH Celtic S with slender vowel. S in Welsh 'sîarad,' and in Gaelic 'sinn.' English S in 'sure.'
- C'H Celtic CH. The English language is unfortunate in not possessing this sound. The Breton c'h is at present in a state of transition owing to Gallic influence: at the *beginning* of words it is frequently softened to a *spiritus asper*, as in 'c'hoas' (pronounced 'hoas'), whilst at the *end* of a word it hardens into k, as in 'Penmarc'h' (pronounced 'penmark'). This is a tendency, however, which should meet with the scant consideration it deserves at the hands of Celtic people remote from this influence. It is noteworthy that the *distinctive* sound of c'h has perished from the dialect of Vannes.
- J Is a foreign letter, having no literal equivalent in English or Celtic, but common in French, as in 'jardin.' All the words now spelt with *j* as initial letter are found in older works with the vowel *i* in place of *j*, where its phonetic value is that of the Hebrew *yod*.
- L Has the two sounds common to Gaelic Celtdom, although in Breton its power is not invariably

decided by contact with broad and slender vowels. These two sounds occur in English

1. 'lot,' 'lump.'
2. 'valiant,' 'vermillion.'

Neither here nor in Cornish can the Welsh find support for their characteristic aspirated liquid Ll.

M As in Celtic, as in English, but occasionally 'nasalized' (always a tendency in Breton), as though involuntarily, by propinquity to the following letter,

N Has three distinct sounds—

1. The normal power, as in Eng. 'nag,' 'no.'
2. As in English 'minion,' 'onion.'
3. A sound irreproducible from any English word, but sufficiently recognized both in Scottish Gaelic and French, and almost the highly nasalized power found in Welsh 'fy *nhad*.'

¶ This letter is the distinguishing factor of Breton speech, as much so as the Ll of the Welsh, and the recurrent 'w,' 'aw' of the Cornish.

P As in Celtic, English explosive.

R Is the Celtic broad R, almost found in English words, 'very virulent.' Slightly less trilled than Welsh, and never the 'r' grasseyé of the French. The true *littera canina*.

S Is a sibilant of greater or less power, but has never the low value properly reserved to the letter *z*.

- T As in English. Gaelic tendency to lingual protrusion should be avoided.
- V Welsh F. Gaelic Bh. English V.
- Z English Z when *initial*, but becoming more strongly sibilant in the *middle* of words, and possibly at the *termination* of a word, though it is an open question whether z coming as a terminal letter in dissyllabic and polysyllabic words should be pronounced as Welsh 'dd'=Cornish 'dh' (*i.e.* English 'th' in 'wither'), to which connection it may invariably be traced. The firmer pronunciation is characteristic of Northern Brittany.

The above catalogue of consonant letters is not without interest to the observant, for it serves to show how a Celtic language when in a position of isolation from other languages of its own family, and living side by side with a Latin speech, has, in the first place, a marked tendency to surrender some distinctively Celtic sounds; in the second place, to approximate other native sounds to the standard of their neighbours; and in the third place, to appropriate and embody sounds which originally found no place in its alphabet, and which indeed are foreign to the genius of the language. Very few such changes have taken place where the Celtic Race has found itself dwelling side by side with the Teutonic; in such a case there is no change of sound, and little of idiom, no system of 'give and take:' the line which separates linguistically, between Celt and Teuton, is drawn as hard and fast as though they

had but come together yesterday. In this country there is no borderland, where people speak half-Welsh-half-English, half-Irish-half-English, as in the case of some towns of Brittany, where the *idiom* is wholly Breton, whilst the *vocabulary* is wholly French, and *vice versa*. Here we meet with no one who addresses us in a mixed medley of Welsh and English, in Brittany such an one is frequently met, being the son of one who so spoke. Here the Celt may speak the Saxon tongue, imparting his native intonation in such a manner as to proclaim his nationality, though never consciously and of set purpose merging every idiom of one language into that of another, but there is affinity and a degree of fusion between Irishman and Spaniard, Scotchman and Frenchman, Breton and Frenchman. The Gaulo-Latin and the Hispano-Latin visitor, imparting of his own characteristic speech to the Celt, leaves behind traces of their alliance long after such alliance ceases to be a matter of common knowledge; but where shall we seek for similar literal or verbal interchange between Teuton and Celt? We have the solitary exception to prove our rule in the case of Manx Gaelic, a language which has incorporated a certain number of Scandinavian words within itself and become 'habituated' to them; but how utterly insignificant this Teutonic element is in the Manx language, is at once apparent from a perusal of Prof. Rhys' scholarly and exhaustive treatise on Manx Phonology,* with this object in view. That all such

* Vol. xxxiii. Manx Society, Rhys and Moore's Book of Common Prayer.

receptivity on the part of Celtic is not *entirely* due to the partly Celtic extraction of the French and Spanish nation, but that such fusion is rather due to the affinity which exists between the Latin and Celtic *speech* may be demonstrated by the large number of Latin words received into the Welsh language at the time of the Roman occupation of Britain.

VOWELS.

These are six in number, A, E, I, O, U, W, of which the first five have a double value, *a long quantity*, indicated by the circumflex accent (an acute accent in the case of vowel E), and *a short quantity*, which is the normal condition of the letter and is undistinguished by accentuation.

The sound of these vowels is that common to most Celtic and 'Continental' languages, though the U of the Breton does not follow the U sound of the Welsh, but the normal value of that vowel throughout Celt-dom.

The value of the diphthong very readily resolves itself, each letter imparting equally its own unvarying sound, so that there is no occasion to burden the learner with rules for their proper pronunciation. The sounds quite naturally blend with one another in a manner which cannot be other than accurate.

The Welsh reader of Breton (and to a certain extent the English reader) may, for all practical purposes, treat the combination OU as his letter W, by which plan

he will be saved much trouble in the not uncommon event of finding three or four vowels in collocation.

As would appear to have been the case in Cornish, and as is undoubtedly the case in English (less in grammatical, greater in *provincial* English), the value of the vowel in each particular district is not absolutely fixed, and the learner may allow himself a greater degree of latitude in this matter than would be safe in the matter of Welsh or Gaelic.

CHAPTER II.

THE ARTICLE.

In his excellent Grammar of the Cornish language,* Mr. Jenner disputes the right of that language to an indefinite article, being of opinion that such usage is traceable to a Saxon source and is foreign to the primitive language, and in this contention he is almost certainly correct. But its use is less extensive in Cornish than in Breton, in which language, whatever its origin, its value cannot be ignored, nor its prevalence denied.

It may be well for us here to recollect that in this language we find that characteristic tendency of Celtic speech which makes for perfect euphony and uninterrupted fluence between word and word, sentence and sentence, carried to its highest pitch of development. To such an extent does this tendency go, that not *only* do we find a system of *initial* mutation carried to a point beyond other Celtic languages, but also a system of euphonic *terminal* mutation (unconnected with accidental significance) which, being recognised in part by other families of Celtdom, has in the Breton language its extremely well-defined place.

This tendency is well exemplified by the Breton Article.

* The Mss. of which he has kindly permitted me to see.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

This article is written in three forms, viz.:—

ANN—before a vowel and consonants D N T.

AL—before the consonant L.

AR—before all other consonants.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

This article is also found in three forms, viz.:—

EUNN—before a vowel and consonants D N T.

EUL—before the consonant L.

EUR—before all other consonants.

Both of these Articles are subject to declension throughout all cases.

	Definite.	Indefinite.
Nominative	ann <i>or</i> al <i>or</i> ar	eunn <i>or</i> eul <i>or</i> eur
Accusative	ann al ar	eunn eul eur
Genitive -	eûz ann, eûz al, eûz ar	eûz a eunn, eûz a eul, eûz a eur
Dative - -	d'ann d'al d'ar	d'eunn d'eul d'eur
PLURAL.		
Nominative	ann al ar	
Accusative-	ann al ar	
Genitive -	eûz ann, eûz al, eûz ar	eûz a,* eûz a, eûz a
Dative - -	d'ann d'al d'ar	da da da

There is no occasion for the Brythono-Celtic article to submit to change in order to indicate gender, this being determined by the initial mutation, as number is indicated by inflexion, in the succeeding word. In consonance with general Celtic practice, the definite

* This is, of course, untranslatable into English.

article is not required before proper nouns, of country, town, and island—though there are notable exceptions to this rule in Welsh, *Y Wyddfa*, *Y Bala*, *Y Gelli*, &c. Thus the Breton speaks of his country as *Breiz*, and of one of his islands as *Enez Eûsa*, unlike the Englishman who ‘goes to *the* Isle of Man,’ or ‘*the* Isle of Arran.’

A few examples by way of illustration of the above principles are here given.

1. Ar ger eûz ann Aotrou.
The word of the Lord.
2. Ar pen-kenta eûz al lizer d'ar C'halated.
The beginning of the Epistle to the Galations.
3. Eunn tamm eûz a eunn askourn.
A fragment of a bone.
4. Eur c'han eûz a eul levr ar Salmou.
A chant of a Psalter.

N.B.—In actual practice it is customary to omit the mark of the genitive case, its position immediately following the preceding substantive being sufficient indication of case; whilst the articular emphasis, which in English requires stress on the spoken, and italics on the written word, finds expression in Breton often by the opposite process—the total omission of any article—

1. Ar pen-kenta euz Aviel Jesus Krist, Mab Doué.
*The beginning of (the) Gospel of Jesus Christ,
(the) Son of God.*
2. Roué Brô-Zaos a oé klanv.
(The) King of England has been ill.

CHAPTER III.

THE PRONOUN.

Pronominal usages are frequent and varied in the Breton language.

In treating of the pronoun, it should be borne in mind that though the pronoun may take a like form in different cases, persons, genders, and numbers, yet its signification is rendered entirely unambiguous by an elaborate and ingenious system of initial mutation, which will be explained in the chapter on 'Mutation.'

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

Nominative Case.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. Mé, am or em	<i>I</i>	Ni, hon or hor	<i>we</i>
2. Té, az or ez, ec'h	<i>thou</i>	C'houi, hô or hoc'h	<i>you</i>
3. Hen. (fem.) hî, hé	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{he} \\ \textit{she} \end{array} \right.$	Hî, hô	<i>they</i>

Accusative Case.

1. Ma, am [oun, en]	<i>me</i>	Hor or hon [omp, imp]	<i>us</i>
2. Ta, az [oud, ez]	<i>thee</i>	Hô or hoc'h [hu]	<i>you</i>
3. Han, hen or her, hé.	<i>him</i>	Ho, hî	<i>them</i>
(fem.) hé, hî	<i>her</i>		

Accusative used Genitively.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. Ac'hanoun	(of) <i>me</i>	Ac'hanomp	(of) <i>us</i>
2. Ac'hanod	(of) <i>thee</i>	Ac'hanoc'h	(of) <i>you</i>
3. Anézhan	(of) <i>him</i>	Anézhô	(of) <i>them</i>
Anézhî	(of) <i>her</i>		

Dative Case.

1. D'in *	<i>to me</i>	D'éomp	<i>to us</i>
2. D'id	<i>to thee</i>	D'éhoc'h	<i>to you</i>
3. D'ézhan	<i>to him</i>	D'ézhô	<i>to them</i>
d'ézhî	<i>to her</i>		

EXPLANATION.—Though the pronoun as thus given may have an involved appearance, it is not such in fact, as the following explanations will show.

1. The forms in square brackets are the pronominal terminations of that Celtic (and useful) combination of preposition with pronoun,† as: Ganen (*with me*), ganez, ganthan; ganéomp, ganéoc'h, ganthô. Hépzoun (*with-out me*) hépzoud, hépzhan; hépzomp, hépzoc'h, hépzhô.

2. The 2nd person plural, Accusative Case [hu] is a terminal insistant, and serves to further distinguish the person as Mar kirit-hu (*if you wish*).

3. The Alternative c'h precedes vowels.

4. The interchange of broad with slender vowels (*a*

* D' (= da) in conjunction with a pronoun is the sign of the dative case, d' am zâd, *to my father*; d' az c'hoar, *to your sister*.

† Prof. Rhys regards these syntheticisms as evidence of pre-Aryan influence.

with *e*) in conjunction with the same consonant will be explained hereafter. (Verbal enclitics, q.v. p. 26.)

5. There are many rules for the position of the pronoun—all in harmony with Celtic usage, and none peculiar to Breton; but in simple construction the objective pronoun follows closely the subjective.

Mé hô trugaréka' *I thank you*

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

This pronoun takes two forms, the first of which is identical with the primary form of the accusative case of the personal pronoun, and which may be called the *simple* form; the second, denoting absolute possession, may be styled the *emphatic* form.

Simple Form.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. Ma or va	<i>my or mine</i>	Hon or hol or hor	<i>our</i>
2. Ta or da	<i>thy or thine</i>	Hoc'h or hô	<i>your</i>
3. Hé	<i>his</i>	Hô	<i>their</i>

Emphatic Form.

1. Ma hini or ré	<i>my very own</i>	Hon hini or hor re	<i>our very own</i>
2. Ta hini or ré	<i>thy very own</i>	Hoc'h hini or hô re	<i>your very own</i>
3. Hé hini or ré	<i>his very own</i>	Hô hini or re	<i>their very own</i>

Hini or *re* being used according to whether the possession indicated is in the singular or plural number.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

The demonstrative pronoun in Breton is very exact, having many subtle shades of meaning unknown to the English language; as Dr. Pughe, speaking of the six classes of Welsh demonstrative pronoun, remarks that they 'make a discrimination of person and situation for which the English *this* and *that* are not equivalent,' so we may affirm of Breton.

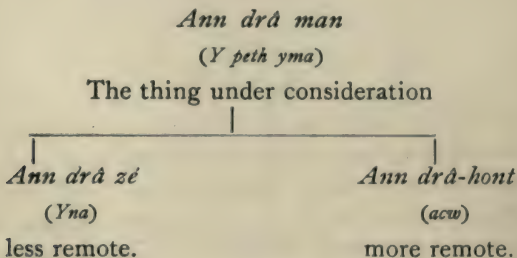
FIRST.—The use of the Definite Article emphasized by pronominal particles, *hini* in singular and *re* in plural.

SECOND.—*Hé-man* (masculine), *hou-man* (feminine); becoming *ré-man* in the plural, which answers to the Cymric *hwn yma*, *hon yma*; and *y rhai hyn*. This form is more emphatic than the preceding.

THIRD.—*Hennez* (masculine), *hounnez* (feminine); *ar ré-zé* (plural)=Latin *Hic*, *haec*; and *haec*—'this nearer object.' Cymric, *hwna*, *hona*; *y rhai yna*.

FOURTH.—*Henhont* (masculine), *hounhont* (feminine); *ar ré hont* (plural)=Latin *ille*, *illa*; *illa*, 'that remoter object.' Cymric *Hwn yna*, *hon yna*; *y rhai hyn yna*.

FIFTH.—An independent interrogative, as—



THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

The following pronouns are used interrogatively:—

Pehini	<i>which ? who ?</i>	plural, <i>péré</i>
Piou	<i>who ?</i>	
{ Petra	<i>what ? (= what thing ?)</i>	<i>why ?</i>
{ Pebez	<i>what ? (Welsh, <i>pa beth ?</i>).</i>	

Of these *pehini* (plural *péré*) is used relatively as well as *piou bennag* (Welsh, *pw y bynag*), *whoever*, and *petra-bennag* (Welsh, *beth bynag*), *whatever*.

The Relative Pronoun in Breton, as in Welsh and Cornish, is frequently omitted, being understood.

W. Efe yw'r dyn a welais.

B. Hén éo ann dén mé a wélaz.

C. Ev yu an dén mi a welys.

E. He is the man whom I saw.

CHAPTER IV.

THE VERB.

The Breton language is rich in the possession of three *auxiliary verbs*, of which the utmost use is made. These are—*Béza*, to be; *Kaout*, to have; and *Ober*, to do (the latter as extensively used as an auxiliary, as in Cornish and the Gaelic languages). The various tenses of these verbs enter into loose composition with the infinitive mood of the principal verb to a most useful degree. In addition to this method of conjugation, all verbs are used both personally and impersonally—that is to say, they may be conjugated throughout each person of the tense, each tense of the mood, and each mood of the verb, and are then termed *personal verbs*; or, the third person singular of each tense may be used in conjunction with the pronoun proper to each person of the tense, and separated from it by an enclitic, in which case they are designated *impersonal verbs*.

The rule for the proper employment of the personal and impersonal verb is thus given by Le Gonidec, though the rule is not without its exceptions.

When the subject is a noun substantive or personal pronoun which commences a sentence, the verb which follows it must be conjugated 'impersonally.'

When the sentence opens with an adverb or preposition, or when the accusative case precedes the verb (which in our language is very frequently the case), the verb is conjugated 'personally.'

The *enclitic particles* *a* and *e* (*ez*, *ec'h*) enter largely into the construction of the Breton verb, and its alternative use is decided by the following circumstances.

1. When a noun or pronoun (in either the nominative or accusative case) immediately precedes the verb, the broad particle (*a*) is introduced into its structure.
2. But when an adverb or a preposition immediately precedes the verb, the slender particle (*e*) is introduced, euphonized to *ez* and *ec'h* before vowels.
3. EXCEPT in the present indicative (which in this case employs no particle), when the verb *béza* (to be) is preceded by an adjective, the slender particle with its modifications is introduced.

Exempla—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mé <i>a</i> wél eur stéréden | <i>I see a star.</i> |
| Ar gwîn <i>a</i> zô marc'had mād | <i>The wine is cheap.</i> |
| Bara <i>a</i> zebr | <i>He eats bread.</i> |
| 2. Aliez <i>é</i> kompsann Brezonek | <i>I often speak Breton.</i> |
| Aliez <i>ez</i> inn | <i>I shall often go.</i> |
| 3. Klan <i>é</i> oa | <i>He was ill.</i> |
| Pinvidik <i>é</i> vézo | <i>He will be rich.</i> |

N.B.—The verb, as in Welsh, is negatived by means of the two negative particles, *ne* and *ket*, the former of which precedes and the latter succeeds the verb to be negatived.*

Ne kanô ket *He will not sing.*

* In literary Breton this practice is much observed, being countenanced by the parallel French usage of *ne-pas*, a Celtic survival like the 'r grasseyé.'

I.

THE AUXILIARY VERB *BEZA* (to be).*Personally conjugated.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Singular.		Plural.
1. Ounn	<i>I am</i>	Omp	<i>we are</i>
2. Oud	<i>thou art</i>	Oc'h	<i>you are</i>
3. Éo	<i>he is</i>	Int	<i>they are</i>

Imperfect Tense.

1. Oann	<i>I was</i>	Oamp	<i>we were</i>
2. Oaz	<i>thou wast</i>	Oac'h	<i>you were</i>
3. Oa	<i>he was</i>	Oant	<i>they were</i>

Perfect Tense.

1. Oenn	<i>I have been</i>	Oemp	<i>we have been</i>
2. Oez	<i>thou hast been</i>	Oec'h	<i>you have been</i>
3. Oé	<i>he has been</i>	Oent	<i>they have been</i>

Future Tense.

1. Bézinn	<i>I shall be</i>	Bézimp	<i>we shall be</i>
2. Bézi	<i>thou wilt be</i>	Béztot	<i>ye will be</i>
3. Bézô	<i>he will be</i>	Bézint	<i>they will be</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

1. Ra vézinn	<i>I may be</i>	Ra vézimp	<i>we may be</i>
2. Ra vézi	<i>thou mayst be</i>	Ra viot	<i>you may be</i>
3. Ra vézô	<i>he may be</i>	Ra vézint	<i>they may be</i>

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1st Conditional Tense.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bizen, bijenn, bienn, benn* | } <i>should be</i> |
| 2. Bizez, bijez, biez, béz | |
| 3. Bizé, bijé, bié, bé | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bizemp, bijemp, biemp, bemp | } <i>should be</i> |
| 2. Bizec'h, bijec'h, bieci'h, bec'h | |
| 3. Bizent, bijent, bient, bent | |

2nd Conditional Tense.

Singular.

- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ra venn | <i>I might be</i> |
| 2. Ra véz | <i>thou mightst be</i> |
| 3. Ra vé | <i>he might be</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ra vemp | <i>we might be</i> |
| 2. Ra vec'h | <i>you might be</i> |
| 3. Ra vent | <i>they might be</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. | | Bézomp | <i>let us be</i> |
| 2. Béz | <i>be thou</i> | Bézit | <i>be ye</i> |
| 3. Bézet | <i>let him be</i> | Bézent | <i>let them be</i> |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Future Tenses.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Béza, <i>to be</i> |
| Present Participle | O véza, <i>being</i> |
| Perfect Participle | Bét, <i>been</i> |

* In descending order of literary merit.

II.

THE AUXILIARY VERB *BEZA* (to be).*Impersonally conjugated.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Mé a zô	Ni a zô	<i>I am</i>
Te a zô	C'houi a zô	
Hen a zô	Hi a zô	

Imperfect Tense.

Mé a oa	Ni a oa	<i>I was (wont to be)</i>
&c.	&c.	

Perfect Tense.

Mé a oé	Ni a oé	<i>I have been</i>
&c.	&c.	

Future Tense.

Mé a vézô	Ni a vézô	<i>I shall be</i>
&c.	&c.	

SUBJUNCTIVE AND IMPERATIVE MOODS.

Present Tense.

(As the personal verb.)

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1st Conditional Tense.

Mé a vé	Ni a vé	<i>I should be</i>
&c.	&c.	

2nd Conditional Tense.

(As the personal verb.)

INFINITIVE MOOD AND PARTICIPLES.

(As the personal verb.)

Le Gonidec mentions a third method of conjugation much in vogue amongst the people of Léon, which consists in placing the infinitive verb before the personal finite verb, and introducing the slender enclitic, as this—

Present.

1. Béza ez ounn*
2. Béza ez oud
3. Béza ez éo

Imperfect.

- Béza ez oann
- Béza ez oaz
- Béza ez oa

Perfect.

1. Béza ez oenn
2. Béza ez oez
3. Béza ez oé

Future.

- Béza e vézinn
- Béza e vézi
- Béza e vézô

&c.

And yet another method, occasionally met with, noticed by the same authority—

Indicative Present.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. Bézann | Bézomp |
| 2. Bézez | Bézit |
| 3. Béz | Bézont |

Colloquialisms have attacked and taken large liberties with this verb.

* Colloquially, Béz' ez ounn, &c.

I.

THE AUXILIARY VERB *KAOUT* (to have).*Personally conjugated.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Singular.		Plural.
1.	Em eûz	<i>I have</i>	Hon eûz <i>we have</i>
2.	Ec'h eûz	<i>thou hast</i>	Hoc'h eûz <i>you have</i>
3.	Hen deûz	<i>he has</i>	Hô deûz <i>they have</i>

Imperfect Tense.

1.	Em bôa	<i>I was having</i>
2.	Ez pôa	<i>thou wast having</i>
3.	Hen dôa	<i>he was having</i>
1.	Hor bôa	<i>we were having</i>
2.	Hô pôa	<i>you were having</i>
3.	Hô dôa	<i>they were having</i>

Perfect Tense.

1.	Em bôé	<i>I had</i>	Hor bôé <i>we had</i>
2.	Ez pôé	<i>thou hadst</i>	Hô pôé <i>you had</i>
3.	Hen dôé	<i>he had</i>	Hô dôé <i>they had</i>

Future Tense.

1.	Em bêzo	<i>I shall have</i>
2.	Ez pêzo	<i>thou wilt have</i>
3.	Hen dévézo	<i>he will have</i>
1.	Hor bêzo	<i>we shall have</i>
2.	Hô pézo	<i>you will have</i>
3.	Hô dévézo	<i>they will have</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. R'am bézô <i>I may have</i>	R'or bézô <i>we may have</i>
2. R'az pézô <i>thou mayst have</i>	R'ô pézô <i>you may have</i>
3. R'en dévêzô <i>he may have</i>	R'ô dévêzô <i>they may have</i>

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1st Conditional Tense.

1. Em pé <i>I should</i>	} <i>have</i>	Hor bé <i>we should have</i>
or might		
2. Az pé <i>thou shouldst have</i>		Hô pé <i>you should have</i>
3. Hen défé <i>he should have</i>		Hô défé <i>they should have</i>

2nd Conditional Tense.

1. R'am béfé	} <i>should</i>	R'or béfé
2. R'az péfé		R'ô péfé
3. R'en défé		R'ô défé

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.	Hon bétet <i>let us have</i>
2. Ez pez <i>have thou</i>	Hô pézet <i>have you</i>
3. Hen défet <i>let him have</i>	Hô défent <i>let them have</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD, *Kaout (to have).*

Present Participle	Ô kaout <i>having</i>	[ô véza]
Perfect Participle	[Bét <i>had</i>]	

II.

THE IMPERSONAL VERB *KAOUT*.

Strictly speaking, this verb has *no* personal form, but merely two impersonal forms; but Le Gonidec classes Form I. as a *personal* verb, in order to preserve the rule given for the employment of the personal verb (p. 25). The Tenses of Form II. run as follows:—

INDICATIVE MOOD: *Present Tense*, mé am eûz; *Imperfect*, Mé am bôa; *Perfect*, Mé am bôé; *Future*, Mé am bézô.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: not rendered in this form.

OPTATIVE MOOD: 1st, Mé am bé; 2nd, not rendered in this form.

IMPERATIVE MOOD: not rendered in this form.

INFINITIVE MOOD: not rendered in this form.

I.

THE AUXILIARY VERB *OBÉR* (*to do*).

Personally conjugated.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. Rann	<i>I do</i>	Réomp	<i>we do</i>
2. Réz	<i>thou doest</i>	Rít	<i>you do</i>
3. Ra	<i>he does</i>	Réont	<i>they do</i>

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. Réann	<i>I was doing</i>	Réamp	<i>we were doing</i>
2. Réez	<i>thou wast doing</i>	Réac'h	<i>you were doing</i>
3. Réa	<i>he was doing</i>	Réant	<i>they were doing</i>

Perfect Tense.

1. Rîz	<i>I did</i>	Rézomp	<i>we did</i>
2. Rezoud	<i>thou didst</i>	Rézot	<i>you did</i>
3. Réaz	<i>he did</i>	Rézont	<i>they did</i>

Future Tense.

1. Rinn	<i>I shall do</i>	Raimp	<i>we shall do</i>
2. Rî	<i>thou wilt do</i>	Réot, raiot	<i>you will do</i>
3. Raiô	<i>he will do</i>	Raint	<i>they will do</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

1. Ra rinn	<i>I may do</i>	Ra raimp	<i>we may do</i>
2. Ra rî	<i>thou mayst do</i>	Ra réot	<i>you may do</i>
3. Ra raiô	<i>he may do</i>	Ra raint	<i>they may do</i>

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1st Conditional.

1. Raen	<i>I should do</i>	Raemp	<i>we should do</i>
2. Raéz	<i>thou shouldst do</i>	Raec'h	<i>you should do</i>
3. Raé	<i>he should do</i>	Raent	<i>they should do</i>

2nd Conditional.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Ra raenn	<i>I might do</i>	Ra raemp	<i>we might do</i>
2. Ra raéz	<i>thou mightst do</i>	Ra raec'h	<i>you might do</i>
3. Ra raé	<i>he might do</i>	Ra raent	<i>they might do</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.		Gréomp	<i>let us do</i>
2. Gra	<i>do thou</i>	Grît	<i>do ye</i>
3. Gräet	<i>let him do</i>	Gräent	<i>let them do</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ôber (to do.)

Present Participle	Ôc'h ôber	<i>doing</i>
Perfect Participle	Gréat	<i>having done</i>

CHAPTER V.

The verb *Karout*, as a paradigm of the Breton verb, is here given in all its forms.

I.

THE REGULAR VERB *KAROUT* (*to love*).

Personally conjugated.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. Karann	<i>I love</i>	Karomp	<i>we love</i>
2. Karez	<i>thou lovest</i>	Kirit	<i>you love</i>
3. Kâr	<i>he loves</i>	Karont	<i>they love</i>

Imperfect Tense.

1. Karenn	<i>I was loving</i>	Karemp	<i>we were loving</i>
2. Karez	<i>thou wast loving</i>	Karec'h	<i>you were loving</i>
3. Karé	<i>he was loving</i>	Karent	<i>they were loving</i>

Perfect Tense.

1. Kiriz	<i>I loved</i>	Karzomp	<i>we loved</i>
2. Karzoud	<i>thou lovedst</i>	Karzot	<i>you loved</i>
3. Karaz	<i>he loved</i>	Karzont	<i>they loved</i>

Future Tense.

1. Kirinn	<i>I shall love</i>	Kirimp	<i>we shall love</i>
2. Kiri	<i>thou wilt love</i>	Kerrot	<i>you will love</i>
3. Karô	<i>he will love</i>	Kirint	<i>they will love</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.		Plural.
1. Ra girinn	<i>I may love</i>	Ra girimp <i>we may love</i>
2. Ra giri	<i>thou mayst love</i>	Ra gerrot <i>you may love</i>
3. Ra garô	<i>he may love</i>	Ra girint <i>they may love</i>

OPTATIVE (OR CONTINGENT) MOOD.

1st Conditional Tense.

1. Karfenn*	<i>I should or might love</i>	Karfemp <i>we might love</i>
2. Karfez	<i>thou mightest love</i>	Karfec'h <i>you might love</i>
3. Karfé	<i>he might love</i>	Karfent <i>they might love</i>

2nd Conditional Tense.

1. Ra garfenn	<i>I might love</i>	Ra garfemp
2. Ra garfez		Ra garfec'h
3. Ra garfé		Ra garfent

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.		Karomp <i>let us love</i>
2. Kar	<i>love thou</i>	Kirit <i>love ye</i>
3. Karet	<i>let him love</i>	Karent <i>let them love</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD *Karout (to love).*

Present Participle	O karout	<i>loving</i>
Perfect Participle	Karet	<i>loved</i>

* The modal stem letters *f* (=ph); *z=j=i* (=dh), upon which personal inflexions are based, are practically interchangeable throughout this mood of the Breton verb.

II

THE REGULAR VERB *KAROUT* (*to love*).*Impersonally conjugated.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.			Plural.
1. Mé a gar	} <i>English as personal verb.</i>		Ni a gar
2. Té a gar			C'houi a gar
3. Hén a gar			Hì (hìnt) a gar

Imperfect Tense.

1. Mé a garé	Ni a garé
2. Té a garé	C'houi a garé
3. Hén a garé	Hì a garé

Perfect Tense.

1. Mé a garaz	Ni a garaz
2. Té a garaz	C'houi a garaz
3. Hén a garaz	Hì a garaz

Future Tense.

1. Mé a garò	Ni a garò
2. Té a garò	C'houi a garò
3. Hén a garò	Hì a garò

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1st Conditional Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Mé a garfé | Nî a garfé |
| 2. Té a garfé | C'houi a garfé |
| 3. Hén a garfé | Hî a garfé |

2nd Conditional Tense.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

III.

THE REGULAR VERB *KAROUT* (*to love*).*Personally conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb BEZA.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kared ounn | <i>I am loved</i> | Kared omp | <i>we are loved</i> |
| 2. Kared oud | <i>thou art</i> | Kared oc'h | <i>you are loved</i> |
| | <i>loved</i> | | |
| 3. Kared éo | <i>he is loved</i> | Kared int | <i>they are loved</i> |

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Kared é oann | <i>I was
being loved</i> | Kared é oamp | <i>we were be-
ing loved</i> |
| 2. Kared é oaz | <i>thou wast
being loved</i> | Kared é oac'h | <i>you were
being loved</i> |
| 3. Kared é oa | <i>he was be-
ing loved</i> | Kared é oant | <i>they were
being loved</i> |

Perfect Tense.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kared é oenn | <i>I was
loved</i> | Kared é oemp | <i>we were
loved</i> |
| 2. Kared é oez | <i>thou wast
loved</i> | Kared é oec'h | <i>you were
loved</i> |
| 3. Kared é oé | <i>he was loved</i> | Kared é oent | <i>they were
loved</i> |

Future Tense.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Kared é vézinn | <i>I shall
be loved</i> | Kared é vézimp | <i>we shall
be loved</i> |
| 2. Kared é vézi | <i>thou wilt
be loved</i> | Kared é vézot | <i>you will be
or viot loved</i> |
| 3. Kared é vézô | <i>he will be
loved</i> | Kared é vézint | <i>they will
be loved</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ra vézinn karet | <i>I may
be loved</i> | Ra vézimp karet | <i>we may
be loved</i> |
| 2. Ra vézi karet | <i>thou
mayst be loved</i> | Ra vézot karet | <i>you may
or viot be loved</i> |
| 3. Ra vézô karet | <i>he may
be loved</i> | Ra vézint karet | <i>they may
be loved</i> |

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1st Conditional Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Kared é venn <i>I should be loved</i>	Kared é vemp <i>we should be loved</i>
2. Kared é véz <i>thou shouldst be loved</i>	Kared é vec'h <i>you should be loved</i>
3. Kared é vé <i>he should be loved</i>	Kared é vent <i>they should be loved</i>

2nd Conditional.

1. Ra venn karet <i>I might be loved</i>	Ra vemp karet <i>we might be loved</i>
2. Ra véz karet <i>thou mightst be loved</i>	Ra vec'h karet <i>you might be loved</i>
3. Ra vé karet <i>he might be loved</i>	Ra vent karet <i>they might be loved</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.	Bézomp karet <i>let us be loved</i>
2. Béz karet <i>be loved</i>	Bézit karet <i>be ye loved</i>
3. Bézet karet <i>let him be loved</i>	Bézent karet <i>let them be loved</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Béza karet *to be loved*

Present Participle O véza karet *being loved*

Perfect Participle Bét karet *having been loved*

IV.

THE REGULAR VERB *KAROUT* (to love).*Impersonally conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb BEZA.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Mé a zô karet	Nî a zô karet
2. Té a zô karet	C'houi a zô karet
3. Hén a zô karet	Hî a zô karet

Imperfect Tense.

1. Mé a oa karet	Nî a oa karet
2. Té a oa karet	C'houi a oa karet
3. Hén a oa karet	Hî a oa karet

Perfect Tense.

1. Mé a oé karet	Nî a oé karet
2. Té a oé karet	C'houi a oé karet
3. Hén a oé karet	Hî a oé karet

Future Tense.

1. Mé a vézô karet	Nî a vézô karet
2. Té a vézô karet	C'houi a vézô karet
3. Hén a vézô karet	Hî a vézô karet

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1st Conditional Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mé a vé karet | Ni a vé karet |
| 2. Té a vé karet | C'houi a vé karet |
| 3. Hén a vé karet | Hî a vé karet |

2nd Conditional Tense.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

V.

THE REGULAR VERB *KAROUT* (*to love*).*Personally conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb KAOUT.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Kared em eûz | <i>I have</i> | Kared hon eûz | <i>we have</i> |
| | <i>loved</i> | | <i>lovea</i> |
| 2. Kared ec'h eûz | <i>thou</i> | Kared hoc'h eûz | <i>you have</i> |
| | <i>hast loved</i> | | <i>loved</i> |
| 3. Kared hén deûz | <i>he has</i> | Kared hô deûz | <i>they have</i> |
| | <i>loved</i> | | <i>loved</i> |

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.		Plural.	
1. Kared em bôa	<i>I had loved</i>	Kared hor bôa	<i>we had loved</i>
2. Kared éz pôa	<i>thou hadst loved</i>	Kared hô pôa	<i>you had loved</i>
3. Kared hén dòa	<i>he had loved</i>	Kared hô dòa	<i>they had loved</i>

Perfect Tense.

1. Kared em bôé	} <i>English as Imperfect Tense.</i>	Kared hor bôé
2. Kared éz pôé		Kared hô pôé
3. Kared hén dôé		Kared hô dôé

Future Tense.

1. Kared em bészô	<i>I shall have loved</i>	Kared hor bészô	<i>we shall have loved</i>
2. Kared éz pészô	<i>thou wilt have loved</i>	Kared hô pészô	<i>you wilt have loved</i>
3. Kared hén devészô	<i>he will have loved</i>	Kared hô devészô	<i>they will have loved</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

1. R'am bészô karet	<i>I may have loved</i>	R'or bezô karet	<i>we may have loved</i>
2. R'az pészô karet	<i>thou mayst have loved</i>	R'ô pezô karet	<i>you may have loved</i>
3. R'en devészô karet	<i>he may have loved</i>	R'ô devészô karet	<i>they may have loved</i>

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1st Conditional Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Kared em bé	<i>I should</i>	Kared hor bé	<i>we should</i>
	<i>have loved</i>		<i>have loved</i>
2. Kared éz pé	<i>thou</i>	Kared hô pé	<i>you should</i>
	<i>shouldst have loved</i>		<i>have loved</i>
3. Kared hén défé	<i>he</i>	Kared hô défé	<i>they should</i>
	<i>should have loved</i>		<i>have loved</i>

2nd Conditional Tense.

1. R'am bэфé karet	<i>I</i>	R'or bэфé karet	<i>we might</i>
	<i>might have loved</i>		<i>have loved</i>
2. R'az péfé karet	<i>thou</i>	R'ô péfé karet	<i>you might</i>
	<i>mightst have loved</i>		<i>have loved</i>
3. R'en défé karet	<i>he</i>	R'ô défé karet	<i>they might</i>
	<i>might have loved</i>		<i>have loved</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(Lacking.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Kaout karet *to have loved*

Present Participle—(Lacking).

Perfect Participle—(Lacking).

VI.

THE REGULAR VERB *KAROUT* (to love).

*Impersonally conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb
Kaout.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Mé em eûz karet	Ni hon eûz karet
2. Té e'ch eûz karet	C'houi hoc'h eûz karet
3. Hén hén deûz karet	Hi hô deûz karet

Imperfect Tense.

1. Mé em bôa karet	Ni hor bôa karet
2. Té éz pôa karet	C'houi hô pôa karet
3. Hén hén dôa karet	Hi hô dôa karet

Perfect Tense.

1. Mé em bôé karet	Ni hor bôé karet
2. Té éz pôé karet	C'houi hô pôa karet
3. Hén hén dôé karet	Hi hô doé karet

Future Tense.

1. Mé em bészô karet	Ni hor bészô karet
2. Té éz pészô karet	C'houi hô pészô karet
3. Hén hén devészô karet	Hi hô devészô karet

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1st Conditional Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mé em bé karet | Ni hor bé karet |
| 2. Té éz pé karet | C'houi hô pé karet |
| 3. Hén hén défé karet | Hi hô défé karet |

2nd Conditional Tense.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(Lacking.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

(Not rendered impersonally.)

VII.

THE REGULAR VERB *KAROUT* (*to love*).*Personally conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb OBER.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Karoud a rann | <i>I do love</i> | Karoud a réomp | <i>we do love</i> |
| 2. Karoud a réz | <i>thou dost love</i> | Karoud a rit | <i>you do love</i> |
| 3. Karoud a ra | <i>he does love</i> | Karoud a réont | <i>they do love</i> |

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Karoud a réann	} <i>was in the act of loving.</i>	Karoud a réamp
2. Karoud a réez		Karoud a réac'h
3. Karoud a réa		Karoud a réant

Perfect Tense.

1. Karoud a riz	<i>I did love</i>	Karoud a rezomp	<i>we did love</i>
2. Karoud a réjoud*	<i>thou didst love</i>	Karoud a rezot	<i>you did love</i>
3. Karoud a réaz	<i>he did love</i>	Karoud a rezont	<i>they did love</i>

Future Tense.

1. Karoud a rinn	} <i>shall be in the act of loving.</i>	Karoud a raimp
2. Karoud a rî		Karoud a réot
3. Karoud a raiô		Karoud a raint

This form is conjugated only in the Indicative Mood.

* The parasitic fricative *j* (dzh) almost invariably usurps the place of *z*, which more correct use is now regarded as archaic. Agreeably with expectation, and as in other languages, colloquial usage has taken large liberties with this person, the extent of which may be gauged by a comparison of the foregoing with the summary treatment of the original *ez* (=yth) by Zeuss (*Grammatica Celtica*, p. 507); yet oddly enough, side by side with this, there is clearly discernible a tendency to revert to the original type, or rather to go beyond it by the conversion of final mediae to tenues. This tendency is noticed here (and will be illustrated hereafter) for the purpose of emphasizing that peculiarity which serves to distinguish

CHAPTER VI.

NOTES ON BRETON VERBS.

1. *Active* verbs become *passive* when their perfect participle enters into loose composition with the tenses of the Auxiliary Verb *béza*, or, when in the impersonal form, they are preceded by their perfect participle. But there is an independent passive form, which consists in adding to the stem of the (impersonal) verb, in place of its proper tense termination, *-er* for the present, *-ed* for the imperfect and perfect, *-or* for the future, *-fed* for the 1st conditional, and *-edeur* for the infinitive mood; *Mé a garer*, *Mé a gared*, &c.

2. All regular verbs belong to *one* conjugation only, in which conjugation the tense terminations of the first person singular are as follows:—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, -ann; *Imperfect*, -enn; *Perfect*, -iz; *Future*, -inn.

this speech from others of its Aryan relatives (even of its Celtic congeners, whose use of 'provection' is relatively small). In the sea of 'decaying phonetics' which stretches from the Himalayas to Achil Head, Armorica is the backwater in which swirl 'constructive' and 'destructive' tendencies, and Celtic precision ever wars with Gallic slovenliness (vide *Spectator*, April 25th, 1903. 'English as spoken in Ireland').

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, -inn;* *1st Conditional*, -fenn; *2nd Conditional*, -fenn;* *Participle*, -et.

3. The stem of a Breton verb is discovered in the 2nd person singular of the imperative mood.

4. *Government of Number*:

(1) The *personal* verb knows little distinction of number—it is usually singular in the 3rd person, but the *impersonal* verb takes its proper number.

(2) Nouns, coupled by the conjunction *ha*, *hag*, even though of the plural number, govern a singular verb.

(3) The negatived verb follows in number a plural subject.

(4) Two negatived nouns coupled by *na* (neither nor) govern a plural verb.

(5) When, according to Breton use, a verb 're-duplicates,' the former part is in the infinitive mood, the second part takes its proper number: *Beza ez ounn*, &c.

5. An interrogative sentence is introduced by *ha* before a consonant, and *hag* before a vowel, placed immediately before the verb (or the pronoun which precedes the verb, if expressed); *except* when the verb is personally rendered, when the order of the sentence is as follows:—Participle, pronoun, auxiliary verb, pronoun emphatic, when *ha*, *hag* is omitted; but a noun-

* With the (mutated) root preceded by the particle *ra*, itself one of the mutated forms of the verb *ober*.

subject requires the interrogative introductory even in this case, and the position of the noun-subject is last in the sentence, and requires stress in *viva voce*.

N.B.—As the object of this work is to help rather to a *literary* than *colloquial* acquaintance with the Breton language, many of those rules commonly found in books on Grammar are omitted, it being thought advisable not to overburden and obscure the text with too copious notes, unimportant exceptions, and (rare) alternative readings. Its object is not to *teach* grammar, but to place before the reader—who is also a grammarian—materials, by the intelligent use of which he will speedily find himself able to read the most easily acquired language of Celtdom. Those desiring a closer and more introspective examination of the structure of the Breton verb, must go to the rock whence this is hewn—Le Gonidec, and compare his findings with results deducible from a study of the Breton Bible (Trinitarian Bible Society), or New Testament (British and Foreign Bible Society). It is only fair to state, however, that owing to a commendable desire to be understood of the people, neither of these versions boast the literary merit of Le Gonidec's Bible, or the New Testament of de Mai, Bishop of St. Brieuc; the modern versions exhibit far too many 'gallicisms.'

CHAPTER VII.

THE NOUN.

Proceeding along the line indicated in the last paragraph, there will be little to say under this heading.

GENDER.

I.—There are but two genders, masculine and feminine, the former, of course, including all males, and the latter all females. An office or estate which may be held by either, or is common to both, is expressed by the sex of the person holding it when recorded—parent, neighbour, &c., otherwise, by the masculine gender.

II.—Of necessity then, a number of nouns having no sex implied in themselves must fall, as in all Celtic languages, under one of these two headings of gender; this difficulty will be appreciated at its proper value by Celtic, rather than by English-speaking people. For instance, Gambold's rule conveys but little to the mind uninstructed in the Welsh language. 'Any word beginning with one of the mutable consonants, except *ll* and *rh*, if upon putting the article *y* in apposition before it, its initial consonant does naturally change into its light sound, as *melin*, *y felin*; *caseg*, *y gaseg*; such words are infallibly of the feminine gender.' Such remark recalls the well-worn but witty criticism on a certain book of cookery, publishing its unrivalled recipe for 'jugged hare:' *First catch your hare!* Just

so far is Gambold's rule of use to those learning the Breton language, and its application *mutatis mutandis* is equally sound in Welsh and Breton. (See Chapter XI. on Mutations.)

III.—Le Gonidec, in his usual painstaking way, details the indication of sex in some seventeen classes of nouns; these details—of a kind made familiar to us in Rowlands' Welsh Grammar, Stewart's Gaelic Grammar, and other high standard Celtic works—are of little use for *our* purpose. The Celt, as before mentioned, will find nothing to shock his sense of propriety in the matter of gender; indeed the Welshman (ignorance forbids me to speak so precisely for the Gael) will find pleasure in noticing how his own division of gender is closely followed by the Breton.

NUMBER.

I.—There are two numbers, singular and plural, the plural being usually, though not by any means invariably, formed from the singular.* By far the most common method of forming the plural is by the addition of *ou* to the (nominative) singular, except where that singular ends in *f* preceded by a vowel, in *c'h*, single *l*, single *n*, *o*, single *r*, *u*, in *z* (where *z* changes to *s*), in all of which cases the plural is formed by the addition of *iou*.

II.—Some singular nouns shorten in the plural.*

* In some instances the singular appears to be formed from the plural—where the latter is the *natural* division, as in Welsh, *adar*, *birds*; sing., *aderyn*; plant, *children*; sing., *plentyn*, &c.

III.—Other nouns (principally names of animals) form their plural by the addition of *ed*, many by the addition of *ien*.

IV.—Some philologists profess to see the relics of a once flourishing dual number in the Breton—as in Cornish and Welsh also—nomenclature for those parts of the body of which we are normally in possession of a pair, and which together are spoken of as *ann diou vreac'h* (the two arms), *ann diou c'hâr* (the two legs), reserving their plural form, *brec'hiou* and *gariou*, for use where more than two such members are intended.

CASE.

The cases of Breton nouns are undeclined, and must be determined—

1. By the position of the noun in the sentence.
2. Or, by the article which precedes it, for which see Article, p. 18.

NOTES ON THE POSITION OF THE BRETON NOUN.

I.—The subject *usually* precedes the verb, but when particular objective emphasis is required, it cedes its precedence to the object of the sentence.

II.—The subject of the sentence is often placed *after* a neuter verb.

III.—The latter of two nouns in collocation is in the genitive case.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ADJECTIVE.

I.—The Breton adjective is a far more simple part of speech than its elaborate Gaelic equivalent of four declensions, more simple even than the Welsh adjective, inasmuch as it admits of no change to vary its meaning in the matter either of gender, number, or case. It closely follows the noun which it qualifies, in position and mutation:

Ar mab mād

The good son

Ar mipien mād

The good sons

Eur verc'h mād a garō hé mamm mād

A good daughter will love her good mother

II.—There are but *three degrees of comparison* in the Breton adjective, as against the four well defined degrees of Welsh grammarians. Ordinarily these are formed by the addition of *oc'h* to the positive for the comparative degree, and the addition of *a* to the positive (which is preceded by the definite article) for the superlative degree: *except*—

(1) Mād (*good*); *compar.*, gwell; *superl.*, ar gwella.

Drouk (*bad*); *compar.*, gwaz; *super.*, ar gwas.

(2) Adjectives ending in *o* change the *o* into *v* for the stem letter of comparative and superlative degree, and then proceed according to rule:

Téō (*fat*); *compar.*, tévoc'h; *superl.*, ann téva.

- (3) Adjectives ending in *z* change the *z* into *s* for the stem letter of comparative and superlative degree, and then proceed according to rule:

Braz (*great*); brasoc'h; ar vrasa.

There is also a use which recognizes the adverb meür-béd (Welsh, *mawr byd*), *immense*, also the adjective braz, *great*, as qualifying other adjectives and adverbs superlatively.

NUMERALS.

No.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1	Unan	Kenta
2	Daou, <i>f</i> diou	Eil
3	Trî, <i>f</i> teir	Trived <i>and</i> Trédé
4	Pévar, <i>f</i> péder	Pévarved, pévaré
5	Pemp	Pemved
6	C'houec'h	C'houec'hved
7	Seiz	Seizved
8	Eiz	Eizved
9	Naô	Naved
10	Dék	Dégved
11	Unnék	Unnégved
12	Daouzék	Daouzégved
13	Trizék	Trizégved
14	Pévarzék	Pévarzégved
15	Pemzék	Pemzégved
16	C'houézék	C'houézégved
17	Seiték	Seitégved
18	Triouec'h	Triouc'hved
19	Naônték	Naontégved

No.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.
20	Ugent	Ugendved
21	Unan war-n-ugent	Kenta war-n-ugent
25	Pemp war-n-ugent	Pemved war-n-ugent
30	Trégont	Tregondved
40	Daou-ugent	Daou-ugendved
50	Hanter-kant	Hanter-kandved
60	Tri-ugent	Tri-ugendved
70	Dek ha tri-ugent	Degved ha tri-ugent
80	Pévar-ugent	Pévar-ugendved
90	Dék ha pévar-ugent	Degved ha pévar-ugent
91	Unnék ha pevar-ugent	Unnegved ha pevar- ugent
100	Kant	Kandved
110	Dek a kant	Degved ha kant
120	C'houec'h-ugent	C'houec'h-ugendved
150	Dek ha seiz-ugent	Degved ha seiz-ugent
180	Naou-ugent	Naô-ugendved
200	Daou c'hant	Daou-c'handved
220	Unnék-ugent	Unnégved-ugent
250	Dék ha daouzek-ugent	Dégved ha daouzek- ugent
300	Pemzék-ugent <i>or</i> tri c'hant	Pemzék-ugendved
360	Triouec'h-ugent	Triouec'h ugendved
390	Dék ha naontek-ugent	Dégved ha naontek- ugent
400	Pévar c'hant	Pévar-c'handved
500	Pemp c'hant	Pimp-c'handved
1000	Dék-kant <i>or</i> mil	Dék-c'handved

NOTES ON THE BRETON ADJECTIVE.

I.—The Adjective almost invariably *follows* the noun it qualifies, according to customary Celtic usage.

Except I, after the adjective *kôz* (*old*), where as with its Welsh and Irish equivalents *hen* and *sean* it precedes the qualified noun.*

II.—Adjectives of comparative and superlative degree frequently precede the qualified noun.

II.—Numerical Adjectives, when cardinal, govern a singular noun.

* This is also true of the following adjectives: *gwell* (*bad*), *hevelep* (*similar*), *gour* (*small*), *berr* (*short*), *brîz* (*mixed*), *bihan* (*little*), *dister* (*of little value*), *gwéz* (*wild*), *gwîr* (*true*), *hîr* (*long*), *nevez* (*new*), *holl* (*all*), *pell* (*far*), and a few others.

CHAPTER IX.

THE ADVERB.

Of this part of Breton speech it will be necessary to say but little. The usual distinctions made by grammarians of time, place, and manner are applicable here also. The position of the adverb is as near the beginning of the sentence as possible.

I.—As in Welsh so in Breton, there are a number of compounded adverbs in addition to the simple forms common to all languages. Of this class are *ouc'h-penn* = Welsh, *uwch-ben*; *râk-tâl* = Welsh, *rhag-llaw*, and very many others.

II.—The usual method of compounding an 'adverb of manner' is to take the cognate adjective, and to cause either the particle *ez*, or the preposition *gant* to precede that adjective (cf. Welsh, *yn*, adverbial; English, suffix *-ly*; Gaelic, *air*, *gu*, *do*).

III.—Some adverbs are compared according to the rule given for the comparison of adjectives, other irregularly.

IV.—Adverb of affirmation and negation, *ia*, *yes*; *nann*, *no*. But direct affirmation or negation is very rare.

CHAPTER X.

THE PREPOSITION.

As the preposition enters extensively into composition—both in its simple and compound form—a list of the principal prepositions with their meanings in English is here given.

All Breton Prepositions but *da* and compounds of *da* (which govern the dative article) are said to govern the 'Objective' case—

a	<i>of, from</i>	é-touez	<i>amongst</i>
abarz	<i>before</i>	étré	<i>betwixt</i>
bété(g)	<i>until</i>	é-trézé	<i>against</i>
kent	<i>before</i>	énep	<i>opposite to</i>
da	<i>to</i>	estré	<i>besides</i>
diouc'h	<i>according to</i>	evit	<i>for</i>
di-râk	<i>in the pre-</i>	er-méaz	<i>outside of</i>
	<i>sence of</i>	gant	<i>with</i>
di-war	<i>upon</i>	goudé	<i>after</i>
diwar-ben	<i>concerning</i>	hep	<i>without</i>
e, enn, el, er	<i>in</i>	nemet	<i>except</i>
ébarz	<i>within</i>	nez	<i>near</i>
ékreiz	<i>in the midst</i>	ouc'h, out, } <i>from, to, at</i>	
	<i>of</i>	ou z	
é-leac'h	<i>instead of</i>	râk	<i>before</i>
é-pâd	<i>during</i>		

râg-enep-da	<i>face-to-face</i>	war-drô-da	<i>around</i>
	<i>with</i>	war-c'horré	<i>upon the face</i>
râk-tal-da	<i>in the face of</i>		<i>of</i>
war	<i>on, upon</i>	war-lerc'h	<i>behind</i>

The preposition *enn*, *el*, *er* (in), is governed in form by the same conditions as apply to the forms of the article (q.v.).

CONJUNCTIONS.

The following are the conjunctions of most common occurrence:—

arré	<i>again</i>	er-vâd*	<i>but indeed</i>
avec'h	<i>scarcely</i>	hogent†	<i>but</i>
kement	<i>so that</i>	c'hoaz	<i>furthermore,</i>
ker, ken, kel	<i>equally as</i>		<i>again</i>
koulskoude	<i>nevertheless</i>	ivéz, ivé	<i>moreover,</i>
éta	<i>then</i>		<i>also</i>
evel	<i>as</i>	ma, mar	<i>if</i>
ha, hag	<i>and</i>	pa	<i>when</i>
égét, évit	<i>than</i>	na, nag	<i>neither, nor</i>
da vihana	<i>at least</i>	mar-té-zé	<i>perhaps</i>
da ouzoud éo	<i>scilicet</i>	pénaoz	<i>how that</i>
(Welsh, <i>sef.</i>)		évelsé	<i>consequently</i>

* *Er-vâd* is used only *in* the sentence.

† *Hogen* introduces a sentence.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MUTATIONS.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following is the table upon which the whole process of mutation is founded:—

	I.	II.	III.	
	Radical.	Middle.	Weak.	Strong Provective.
Surd	K	G	C'H	...
	P	B	F	...
	T	D	Z	...
Sonant	G	C'H	...	K
	B	V	...	P
	D	Z	...	T
Liquid	M	V	...	...
Sibilant	S	Z	...	...
Hybrid	Gw	W	...	Kw

AS COMPARED WITH CORNISH.

Radical.	Middle.	Weak.	Strong.	Provective.
{ K	G	H	...	...
{ P	B	F	...	...
{ T	D	Dh	...	...
{ G	-g+w	...	G	[K]
{ B	V	...	B	[P]
{ D	Dh	...	D	[T]
M	V	...	M	...
Gw	W	...	...	...
...

AS COMPARED WITH WELSH.

Radical.	Middle.	Weak.	Strong.	Nazalized.
{ C	G	Ch	...	Ngh
{ P	B	Ph	...	Mh
{ T	D	Dd	...	Nh
{ G	-g	...	...	Ng
{ B	F (=V)	...	...	M
{ D	dd	...	...	N
M	F (=V)	...	...	...
Ll	L	...	...	...
Rh	R	...	...	...

I.—A glance at the above tables will show us that there is a recognized and well-defined system of strengthening the mutation of the third degree (called 'provection') of the sonants G, B, D, in the Breton language, which is exceptional in Cornish and unknown in Welsh.*

II.—*The mutated forms of surd letters K, P, T*, remain practically the same in all these languages (for explanation of apparent variation see letters in question in alphabet, Chapter I.), and in doing so bear witness to the Aryan origin of the Celtic languages wherein the tenues give place consistently to mediae, and the mediae to aspiratae; (Gutturales) κ, γ, χ; (Labiales) π, β, φ; (Linguales) τ, δ, θ.

III.—*The mutated forms of sonant letters G, B, D*, display slight variety in the matter of the middle form of the guttural G only. The middle Breton form of this letter is more persistent than in Cornish or Welsh, for the mutation *c'h* is adhered to where the other languages adopt *minus g*. There is no reversion to the original radical form as in Cornish, but in its place we find the sonant form becoming surd, as already noticed.

IV.—*Of the liquid letters*, the labial *M* is the only persistent one throughout these three languages, receiving its common mutation *V*. The mutated form of the sibilant *S* would appear to be peculiar to Breton, though Mr. Norris notices *one* instance of a similar change in Cornish. The same high authority also

* We now speak only of *initial* mutation.

quotes a late Cornish mutation recorded by Lhuyd of the labio-dental *F* into *V* (*fordh*, 'a way,' becoming *an vordh*, 'the way'), as well as a mutation of the third degree where *flôh*, 'a child,' becomes *a'n hlôh*, 'of the child.'* This fact will not be without interest to the Gael, who, recollecting the similarity which exists between his own 'aspirated' surds and sonants and the mutations of the Brython, will further trace the analogy between the remainder of his aspirated consonants *M*, *S*, and *F* (*Mh*, *Sh*, *Fh*), and those recorded above; and doing so, will realize the complete harmony which exists throughout on that linguistic peculiarity which differentiates their common Celtic language from all other languages in the world.

V.—The Gutturo-labial compound *KW* has been reserved for separate consideration. One would have placed this compound subsecutive to the surd class had it not been for a passage which occurs in Prof. Rhys' treatise on 'Manx Phonology.' Upon p. 162 of that work he says (in speaking of the distinctions of Manx speech which entitle it to rank as a *language* apart from Scotch and Irish Gaelic—as opposed to a mere *dialect* of that language): 'Manx may justly pride itself on being the only Celtic language to preserve instances of the ancient combination *qu* [*i.e.*, *quâ*, '*qu*' (=k), not '*qu*' (=k)], they are however not considerable in number.'† Now, moved by this remark from so great

* Norris' Cornish Drama, p. 227.

† In view of this statement, the writer was at first disposed to regard that large class of Welsh vocables beginning with this combination as resolving its second element into a pure vowel. But he

an authority—the *greatest* living authority, one might say—it is due to the Breton language to place on record its fidelity to the ancient Celtic sound, in its 3rd (prothetic) mutation of the compound GW. We also have in Cornish the compound appearing in its radical form in such words as *cweth* (Welsh, *gwisg*, where attrition is manifest), ‘a garment,’ and *kwilken* (no congenerous vocable in Welsh) ‘a frog.’ But there are a number of indisputable cases of its unequivocal use as a Breton radical.

The modern and deplorable practice of assimilating Breton to French orthography, has led in many instances to discarding the letter K in favour of Qu; discrimination is therefore needed in deciding as to the originality of the compound.

is assured that in a large number of cases this view is wholly untenable. There are two undoubted instances of loan-words among such, both of which the Latin had a genius for imparting, ‘*cweryl*’ (Lat., *querela*; Fr., *querelle*; Span., *querella*; Ital., *querela*; but Gaelic, *connsaich*): and ‘*cwarel*’ (Norman-French, *quarrier*; Fr., *carriere*, &c.; but Gaelic, *tochail*). Of the rest; in some, such as *cwato*, *cwarel* (synonymous with O.E., *quarrel*=*a dart*), *cwali*, *cwaran*, and *cwympo*, where a vowel immediately follows the combination, the two elements must be unisonant with that vowel; in the remainder, the second element is naturally a self-contained vowel. One suspects that the word ‘Celtic’ in the above passage is a *lapsus calami* for ‘Gaelic.’

CHAPTER XII.

I.

SYNTACTICAL MUTATIONS.

In connection with the *gender of the noun substantive*, the following mutations are made:—

A.—All *feminine* nouns, preceded by the definite or indefinite article, mutate their initial to the second degree, where that initial letter is subject to mutation.

B.—EXCEPT those in D, which remain firm.

C.—All *masculine* nouns, preceded by the definite or indefinite article, remain firm.

D.—EXCEPT (*a*) those in K, which mutate to the third degree, and (*b*) those in S followed by a vowel, which mutate to the second degree.

EXEMPLA—

Feminine Nouns.

A.	Bâg	<i>boat</i>	ar vâg, eur vâg
	Kazek	<i>mare</i>	ar gasek, eur gasek
	Grég	<i>wife</i>	ar c'hrég, eur c'hrég
	Gwazien	<i>vein</i>	ar wazien, eur waz- ien
	Mamm	<i>mother</i>	ar vamm, eur vamm
	Pennaouérez	<i>gleaner</i>	ar bennaouérez, eur bennaouérez

	Tors	<i>loaf of bread</i>	ann dors, eunn dors
	Saé	<i>robe</i>	ar zaé, eur zaé
B. but,	Déréadégez	<i>modesty</i>	ann déréadégez, eunn déréadégez

Masculine Nouns.

C.	Breizad	<i>A Breton</i>	eur <i>and</i> ar Breizad
	Dén	<i>man</i>	eunn <i>and</i> ann dén
	Gour	<i>man</i>	eur <i>and</i> ar gour
	Gwastader	<i>ravisher</i>	eur <i>and</i> ar gwastader
	Marc'h	<i>horse</i>	eur <i>and</i> ar marc'h
	Pendolök	<i>tadpole</i>	eur <i>and</i> ar pendolök
	Talbenn	<i>façade</i>	eunn & ann talbenn
D. but (a)	Kiger	<i>butcher</i>	eur <i>and</i> ar c'higer
(b)	Sévener	<i>executor</i>	eur <i>and</i> ar zévener

II.

MUTATIONS IN RESPECT OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

When the personal pronoun which is the object of the sentence is placed immediately before the principal verb, the initial letter of that verb, being mutable, is subject to the following mutations:—

1. The Accusative Pronoun of the First Person Singular, *ma*, *am*, subjects only the surd initials to mutation to the 3rd Degree: *ma c'haret*.

2. The same Pronoun of the Second Person Singular *da* subjects all mutable initials to mutation to the 2nd Degree: *da garet*. (a) But the second form *az* mutates only sonants to surds by provection.

3. The same pronoun of the Third Person Singular, Masculine, *hé*, subjects all mutable initials to mutation to the Second Degree. But the Feminine Pronoun of the Third Person, *hé*, subjects only surd initials to mutation to the Third Degree: *hé garet*, *hé c'haret*.

4. The same pronoun of the First Person Plural, *hor*, subjects only the surd letter *h* to mutation to the Third Degree: *hor c'haret*.

5. The same pronoun of the Second Person Plural, *hô*, mutates only sonants to surds, by provection: *hô karet*.

6. But the same pronoun of the Third Person Plural, *hó*, mutates only surds to the Third Degree: *hó c'haret*. In cases where the second and third person plural would be otherwise indistinguishable, the terminal insistant *hû* may be added to the verb to indicate the second person.

III.

MUTATIONS IN RESPECT OF THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

1. The possessive pronoun of the First Person Singular, *ma*, mutates only surd letters to the Third Degree: *ma c'her*, *my home* (ker).

2. The possessive pronoun of the Second Person Singular, *da*, mutates all mutable letters to the Second Degree: *da ger*, *thy home*.

3. The masculine possessive pronoun of the Third Person Singular, *hé*, mutates all mutable letters to the Second Degree: *hé ger*, *his home*.

4. The feminine possessive pronoun of the Third Person, *hé*, mutates only surd letters to the Third Degree: *hé c'her*, *her home*.

5. The possessive pronoun of the First Person Plural, *hor*, mutates only the surd letter *k* to the Third Degree: *hor c'her*, *our home*.

6. The possessive pronoun of the Second Person Plural, *hó*, mutates only sonants to surds by provection: *hó ker*, *your home*.

7. But the possessive pronoun of the Third Person Plural, *hó*, mutates only surds to the Third Degree: *hó c'her*, *their home*.

IV.

OTHER MUTATIONS.

1. The present participle of the verb is subjected to mutation by the *ô* precedent, to the following degree—B to V, D to T, G to C'H, GW to W, and M to V.

2. The same mutations hold good after *é* ('that') when preceding the future tense indicative, and *ma* before the subjunctive mood and second optative.

3. The second numeral *daou* and *diou* govern all mutable nouns in the second degree. The third numeral *tri* and *teir* governs the surds in the third degree, and mutates *s* to *z*. The same applies to the fourth and ninth numeral, *pévar* and *péder*, *naô*. The fifth numeral *pemp* governs the sonants B and G and the hybrid GW in propective degree.

4. Certain prepositions, adverbs, and 'particles' govern nouns, adjectives, and verbs in varying degree.

5. A few nouns, firm in the singular, are mutated in the plural when defined by the article, and *vice versa*. The former are chiefly of masculine gender, the latter feminine.

6. Compounded words of two substantives, whether proper or common, mutate the second moiety.

A tendency exists in Breton, for purposes of perfect euphony (which may already have been observed in the conjugation of the compound verb), to *terminal mutation*, where the surd letter is always liable to yield place to its sonant in order to preserve the 'rhythm' of the sentence: *Kared' ounn for Karet ounn*. See also changes in the Article.

CHAPTER XIII.

PROVECTION, &c.

Speaking of the process of phonetic decay, which to a greater or less extent must exert its influence upon every language, Prof. Whitney says that in their inception these changes amount to inaccuracies of speech. 'They attest the influence of that immense numerical majority who do not take sufficient pains to speak correctly, but whose blunders become finally the norm of the language. They are mainly the result of two tendencies, the first of which is to make things easy to our organs of speech.'* As, who would say *knight*, *psalm*, *forecastle*, toward, when the meaning is adequately conveyed by *nīt*, *sām*, *fo'c'sle*, *to'ard*; or who would willingly revert to *ἐλεημοσύνη*, when by judicious exercise of phonetic economy he may make his meaning clear by the employment of but *four* elementary sounds—*alms*, and even then, in speech at least, might dispense with one more of that attenuated number? To-day the 'purist' in linguistry debates within himself as to how far he may legitimately go with the popular change, objecting his 'cannot' to 'can't,' his 'often' to 'of'n'; the 'purist' of to-morrow, convicted of pedantry, will utter his 'couldn't' and 'wouldn't' as readily as he writes his 'honor' and 'color.'

* 'Language, and the Study of Languages,' p. 28, sq.

In a footnote on p. 48, dealing with this question of phonetic change, it was observed that two processes were at work in the Breton language. The one was the 'disintegrating' process alluded to in the paragraph above, and from which destructive agency the Breton language is by no means free. But further than that; in this same direction no family of speech has gone further than the Celtic, none has so successfully attempted the task of rendering its language one of perfect euphonic harmony and uninterrupted fluence, and of this there is abundance of evidence in the system of mutation alluded to as 'the common denominator of Celtic speech.' In harmony with this law, we find an elaborate yet natural system, whereby *tenues* give place to their *mediae*, *mediae* to their *aspiratae*, in order to conduce to this fluence. If it be true that 'growth and change make the life of a language, as they are everywhere else the inseparable accompaniment and sign of life,'* then indeed are the Celtic languages in happy case!

The second process which we observe at work is a directly 'reconstructive' one, and makes in an opposite direction to that just noticed, and is frequently alluded to in the foregoing pages as *Provection*. The word used in this connection appears to owe its origin to Zeuss, in whose 'Grammatica Celtica' (Vol. I. pp. 132—146) the subject is treated extensively, though not exhaustively. A definition has already been afforded and its principles have been seen in operation, but it is

* Whitney, *Ibid.* p. 32.

due to the reader that some explanation should be offered of that which is claimed on behalf of the Breton language (or perhaps one should say, inclusively, of the Brythonic variants of Celtic). The claim advanced was, that it formed the exception to the general principle of 'literal decadence'—the reason for which has been supplied above—which is so distinguishing a feature in the language of the Indo-European family. The peoples speaking their own variant of the primitive Aryan language, and developing it as occasion offers, stand in marked contrast to those by whom they find themselves surrounded, for in the 'agglutinating' languages spoken by these latter, there is, alas! with the single and notable exception of Magyar—and possibly Suomi,—little occasion for development. And were it not so, the entire conditions and traditions of the language are against it, for the rigid working of the law of 'umlaut'—so necessary a condition of their existence—forbids any departure from constitutional (literary) usage. Now this law of 'umlaut' or vocalic sequence is no new thing to that northern branch of the Celtic race, who, striving after Celtic fluence, have formulated for themselves the rule, *caol le caol agus leathan le leathan*. Though this canon of Gaelic grammarians burdens the orthography of the language, it is difficult to see how, short of the introduction of the consonantal signs of the Devanâgari, it is to be avoided, for when two words enter into actual composition with one another, the second in order has to be so far modified—if needs be—that its vowel sounds often *appear* to undergo a complete

change, when as a matter of fact the only sound modified is the intervening consonant. Something of the same kind—‘the apotheosis of the consonant’—seems to have obtained outside of the Aryan group, else how shall we account for the late introduction of the vowel point in Hebrew (*e.g.*) amongst the Semitic languages, or the loose vocalic distribution in the Old Magyar documents of the twelfth century, amongst the ‘Scythian’ languages? Our forefathers lightly regarded the vowel in Cornish, as those acquainted with the Cornish literary remains are well aware, and it was to the ‘apotheosis of the vowel,’ amongst other things, that the death of the Cornish language as a spoken tongue must be largely attributed! In so far, then, as the principle of ‘umlaut’ finds inclusion in the Celtic tongues—and its extent is surely as great in these as in Latin and Attic Greek—it has conduced to the better preservation of the language.

In order to this better preservation is the principle of provection also, for by this process sonants which stood peculiarly liable from their position to lose their distinctive sound, are hardened into surds. Thus in Welsh we have—

Teg	teded	tecach	tecaf
Gwlyb	gwlyped	gwlypach	gwlypaf
Rhad	rhated	rhatach	rhataf

This, by itself, does not appear to take us very far, but as far as it goes it is a recognition of the principle. In Cornish we go very much further, and discover that there are certain words which exercise the power of

provection over others. Thus, 'ow tybbry' (for 'ow debbry'=*eating*), 'ow kwerthe' ('ow guerthe'=*selling*), 'ow pewe' (ow bewe=*living*); 'mar kruge' (kruge=*if I do*), 'mar pyth' (byth, *if he will be*), 'mar callo' (gallo=*if he can*); 'mai,' *that*; 'yn,' apposition (yn ta=*well*); and 'maga,' *equally*, seems to have possessed this power in some stages of the language. Sufficient has been said in the foregoing chapter on Mutation and elsewhere to demonstrate the very complete hold, euphonically and syntactically, which provection acquired over the Breton language, which renders further explanation of its operation unnecessary. Unlike the Welsh, the Breton use of provection seems rather to lie in the syntactical direction of gendral and numerical significance, though it is no stranger to the purely phonetic use of the Welsh. On the other hand, it is unlike the Euskarian (and Esthonian) use of provection which changes sonants to surds sporadically, and then only upon condition of their following the letter *r*, the sibilants, or a vowel in composition.

[In this connection it is interesting to note that Armoric phonetics are evolved on a closely parallel plane to the Greek. The pure sibilant Σάν, early gives place to the palato-dental sibilant Ζήτα, as representing the Hebrew צ (Tsâdhē) or Syriac Tsoḏe, which is almost the value of the Irish slender ð (d) and English d in *duty*. At a later stage of the Greek language, δ, θ, approximate to sibilant σ, for which we actually find them substituted. This depravation goes unchecked, until at a late period of Attic Greek, the original form in sheer self-defence asserts itself once more, and the

moribund and impotent diplasiasm $\sigma\sigma$ reverts to $\tau\tau$. The Doric $\sigma\iota\acute{o}s$ for $\theta\epsilon\acute{o}s$ records the nadir of Greek phonetic decadence, and points the fact that in provection alone, if anywhere, is salvation from linguistic perdition; though even the change back to sonant form of the *h*, *th*, and *f* (the eviscerated Teutonic form of the proto-Aryan *k*, *t*, *p*), came too late to save the Gothic Language from extinction in the 9th Century. The same causes rendered the autochthonous languages of Germany, easily patient of subjection to one dominant idiom, when circumstances, first of all literary and ecclesiastical, and finally political, demanded the sacrifice of vernacular speech on the altar of Imperialism].

Foremost amongst the forces of disintegration at work on the Breton language is arraigned the dire influence of a population on its borders Gallic in language and ante-Breton in sympathy, and in this fact must be sought the explanation of the further fact, that 'Gallicisms' are rapidly eating the heart out of the Breton language. Here there is no 'buffer-state' to oppose itself to the powerful political and literary influence of the French nation, and the absence of such territory renders the future of this interesting old language precarious indeed, whilst the existence of such a territory has proved the salvation of languages whose lives have been threatened. Notably is this the case with Basque, which abutts on to both French and Spanish territory. M. Broca has pointed out that 'in Spain, Basque comes into collision with Spanish on its border under conditions of such inferiority as to render

inevitable the gradual encroachment of Spanish. But in France, the dialect hemming-in the Basque is not, like the Spanish, an official, administrative, political, and literary language. It is not French, it is an old patois (Gascon) which is actually dying out. There is no good reason why such a dialect should supplant the Basque, or Basque encroach on it. Both are weak and threatened with absorption sooner or later by the French.' This last sentence is prophecy, that which precedes it is fact, as anyone may discover for himself by comparing the prevalence and purity of the Basque dialects (the Guipuzcoan and Biscayan), situated within Spanish territory, with those (the Labourdin and Souletin) in French territory.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF THE BOOK OF GENESIS

In Welsh, Breton, and Cornish.

WELSH.	BRETON.	CORNISH.
1. Yn y dechreuad y creodd Duw y nefoedd a'r ddaear.	1. Er penn-kenta Doué a grouaz ann énv hag ann douar.	1. Y'n dalleth Dew a wrùg an nêf ha'n nôr.
2. A'r ddaear oedd aflun-iaidd a gwag; a thywyllwch oedd ar wyneb y dyfneder, ac Yspryd Duw yn ymysymud ar wyneb y dyfroedd.	2. Hag ann douar a oa dizoaré, ha goullo; hag ann dévalien a ioa war-c'horré, al lonk: ha Spéred Doué a oa douget war ann douriou.	2. Hag ydh-esé an nôr heb composer, ha gwag; ha tewolgow esé war enep a'n downder; ha Spyrys Dew wrùg-gwaya war enep a'n dowrow.
3. A Duw a ddywedodd,* <i>Bydded goleuni:</i> a goleuni a fu.	3. Ha Doué a lavaraz, <i>Ra-vézo-gréad ar goulou:</i> hag ar goulou a oé gréat.	3. Ha dew a levery, <i>Bydhens golow:</i> hag ydh ese golow.
4. A Duw a welodd y go-	4. Ha Doué a wélaz pen-	4. A Dew a welas an go-

* *Or* lefarodd.

WELSH.	BRETON.	CORNISH.
leuni, mai da oedd: a Duw a wahanodd rhwng y goleu- ni a'r tywyllwch.	aoz ar goulou, a oa mād: hag Doué a rannez ar gou- lou diouc'h ann dévalien.	low, may fe da: ha Dew a dhyberthas an golow dhe- worth an tewolgow.
5. A Duw a alwodd y go- leuni yn Ddydd, a'r tywyll- wch a alwodd efe, yn Nos; ac a fu yr hwyr a'r bore y dydd cyntaf.	5. Hag Doué a c'halvaz* ar goulou, Deiz, hag an dév- alien a c'halvaaz é, Noz; hag ar pardaez hag ar beùret a oé ann deiz kenta.	5. Ha Dew a henwys an golow, Dydh, ha'n tewolgow ef a henwys, Nos; ha'n gor- thuer ha'n myttyn† o an censa dydh.
6. Duw hefyd a ddywed- odd, <i>Bydded ffurfafen yng nghanol y dyfroedd, a bydd- ed hi yn rhannu rhwng y dyfroedd a'r dyfroedd.</i>	6. Ha Doué a lavaraz, <i>Ra vèzô eunn oabl étré ann douriou, ô ranna ann dour- iou digant ann douriou.</i>	6. Ha Dew a leverys, <i>Bydhens ebren y'n creys a'n dowrow, ha gwrêns e dhy- barthy an dowrow dheworth an dowrow.</i>
7. A Duw a wnaeth y ffurfafen, ac a wahanodd rhwng y dyfroedd odditan y ffurfafen, a'r dyfroedd oddi-	7. Ha Doué a réaz ann oabl, hag a rannaz ann dour- iou a zò dindan ann oabl, di- gant ar ré a zò driest ann	7. Ha Dew a wrùg an eb- ren, ha dhyberthas an dow- row esé yn dan an ebren, dheworth an dowrow esens

* Or hanvaz.

† Or mintin.

‡ Or Early Mss. boré.

WELSH.	BRETON.	CORNISH.
ar y ffurfafen; ac felly y bu.	oabl; hag ével-sé oé.	a uch an ebren; hag yn delna ydh o.
8. A'r ffurfafen a alwodd Duw, yn <i>Nef</i> .* a'r hwyr a fu, a'r bore a fu, yr ail ddydd.	8. Ha Doué a hanvaz ann oabl, <i>Enn</i> : hag ar par-daez hag ar beuré a oé an eil deiz.	8. Ha Dew a henwys an ebren, <i>Néf</i> : ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an nessa dýdh.
9. Duw hefyd a ddyweddodd, <i>Casgler y dyfroedd odditan y nefoedd i'r un lle, ac ymddangosed y sychdir; ac felly y bu.</i>	9. Ha Doué a lavaraz ivéz, <i>Ra en em zastumð ann dourion péré a zo dindan ann énw en eul léac'h hep-ken, ha ma en em diskwezó ar seac'h; hag ével-sé oé.</i>	9. Ha Dew a leverys, <i>Bydhens an dowrow yn dan an nef cuntullys warbarth dhe im tyller, ha bydhens an tŷr sŷch dyscudhys; hag yn delna ydh o.</i>
10. A'r sychdir a alwodd Duw, yn <i>Ddaear</i> , achasgliad y dyfroedd a alwodd efe, yn <i>Fôr</i> : a Duw a welodd mai da oedd.	10. Ha Doué a hanvaz ar seac'h, <i>Douar</i> , hag é c'halvaz daspun ann dourion, <i>Môr</i> , ha Doué a wélaz é oé mäd.	10. Ha Dew a henwys an tŷr sŷch, an <i>Nôr</i> , ha cuntellyans warbarth a'n dow-row ef a henwys, <i>Môr</i> : ha Dew a welas may fe da.

* Nefoedd (following Hebraism).

WELSH.

11. A Duw a ddywedodd, *Egined y ddaear egin, sef llysiau yn hadu had, a phrenau ffwrthlawn yn dwyn ffwrth wrth eu rhywogaeth, y rhai y mae eu had ynddynt ar y ddaear: ac felly y bu.*

12. A'r ddaear a ddug egin, sef llysiau yn hadu had wrth eu rhywogaeth, a phrenau yn dwyn ffwrth, y rhai y mae eu had ynddynt, wrth eu rhywogaeth: a Duwa welodd mai da oedd.

13. A'r hwyr a fu, a'r bore a fu, y trydydd dydd.

BRETON.

11. Ha Doué a lavaréz, *Ra raiô ann douar glazeür, iéot ô tougen hâd, gwéz frouez, ô tougen frouez, hervez hô gwenn, péré hô dèvezô hâd ennhô hô-unan war ann douar: hag ével-sé oé.*

12. Hag ann douar a bro-duaz glazeür, iéot ô tougen hô hâd hervez hô gwenn, ha gwéz ô tougen frouez, péré hô dòa hô hâd ennhô hô-unan, hérvéz hô gwenn: ha Doué a wélaz e oé mâd.

13. Hag ar pardaez, hag ar beuré a oé ann trived deiz.

CORNISH.

11. Ha Dew a levery, *Gwrêns an nor drÿ râg gwels, ha losow ow-tôn hâs, ha'n gwÿdh ow-tôn avalow warlerch aga echen, nèb usy aga hâs ynne aga honan war an nôr: hag yn delna ydh o.*

12. Ha'n nôr a-dhrôs râg gwels, an losow ow-tôn hâs warlerch aga echen, ha'n gwÿdh ow-tôn avalow, nèb usy aga hâs ynne aga honan, warlerch aga echen: ha Dew a welas may fe da.

13. Ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an tressa dÿdh.

WELSH.	BRETON.	CORNISH.
<p>14. Duw hefyd a ddyweddodd, <i>Bydded goleuadau yn ffurfafen y nefoedd, i wahanu rhwng y dydd a'r nos; a byddant yn arwyddion, ac yn dymhorau,* ac yn ddyddiau a blynyddoedd.</i></p> <p>15. <i>A byddant yn oleuadau yn ffurfafen y nefoedd, i oleuo ar y ddaear: ac felly y bu.</i></p> <p>16. <i>A Duw a wnaeth ddau oleuad mawrion; y goleuad mwyaf i lywodraethu y dydd, a'r goleuad lleiaf i lywodraethu y nos: a'r ser hefyd a wnaeth efe.</i></p>	<p>14. Ha Doué a lavaraz, <i>Rá vezô goulaouennou enn oabl ann env évit lemel ann déiz digant ann nôz, ha rá vezint d'ar wesiou, hag évit ann amzeriou, hag évit ann deizioù, hag évit ar bloazioù.</i></p> <p>15. <i>Ha rá vezint da c'houlaouennou enn oabl ann env évit skleria ann douar: hag évél-sé oé.</i></p> <p>16. <i>Ha Doué aréazann diou c'houlouen vras; ar c'houlouen vrasa, évit bléna war ann déiz, hag ar c'houlouen vihana, évit bléna war ann nôz: obero aréaz ivéz ar stered</i></p>	<p>14. Ha Dew a levery, <i>Bydhens golowys y'n ebreu nef, dhe dhybarthy an dýdh dhoworth an nôs, ha bydhens y rág tawasow, ha rag amseriow, ha rág dýdhyow ha rág bledhynnnow.</i></p> <p>15. <i>Ha bydhens y rág golowys y'n ebreu nef dhe rey golow war an nôr: hag yn delna ydh o.</i></p> <p>16. <i>Ha Dew a wrùg dew golow brás; an brassa golow dhe rewlyé an dýdh, ha'n behanna golow dhe rewlyé an nôs; ha'n stér ef a's gwrùg yn wedh.</i></p>

* Or amseroedd.

WELSH.	BRETON.	CORNISH.
17. Ac yn ffurfafen y nef-oedd y rhoddes Duw hwynt, i oleuo ar y ddaear,	17. Ha Doué a lakéaz an-nezhóenn oabl ann énv, évit skléria ann douar.	17. Ha Dew a's goras y'n ebren nêf dhe rey golow war an nôr.
18. Ac i lywodraethu y dydd a'r nos, ac i wahanu rhwng y goleuni a'r tywyllwch: a gwelodd Duw mai da oedd.	18. Hag evit bléna war ann déiz ha war ann nôz, hag evit ranna ar goulou digant ann devalien: ha Doué a wélaz é oé mād.	18. Ha dhe rewlýé an dýdh ha'n nôs, ha dhe dhy-barthy an golow dheworth an tewolgow: ha Dew a welas may fe da.
19. A'r hwyr a fu, a'r bore a fu, y pedwerydd dydd.	19. Hag ar pardaez, hag ar beuré a oé ar béfarved déiz.	19. Ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an peswaré dýdh.
20. Duw hefyd a ddywedodd, <i>Heiged y dyfroedd ymlusgiaid byw, ac eheded ehediaid uwch y ddaear, yn wynneb ffurfafen y nefoedd.</i>	20. Ha Doué a lavaraz, <i>Râ broduô ann dourion in-eou béô a founn, ha rá nijô évned euz ann douar war zû euz ann oabl ann énv.</i>	20. Ha Dew a leveys, <i>Gwrêns an dowerow drý râg pûr-vêr an taclow îs ow-gwaya gans bêwnans, hag edhyn dhe nygé dres an nôr a lês y'n ebren nêf.</i>
21 A Duw a grëodd y	21. Ha Doué a grouazar	21. Ha Dew a wrùg an

WELSH.	BRETON.	CORNISH.
<p>môrfeirch mawrion, a phob ymlusgiad byw, y rhai a heigiodd y dyfroedd yn eu rhywogaeth, a phob ehediad asgellog yn ei rywogaeth: a gwelodd Duw mai da oedd.</p>	<p>balaned brâs, hag ann holl ineou béô péré a finv, hag a broduaz ann douriou gant founder hévezh hô gwennoù, ha pép lapous askelek hervez hé gwénn; ha Doué a wélaz é oa mäd.</p>	<p>morvilow brâs, ha pùb tra béw ùs ow-gwaywa, nèb a-wrùg an dowrow drÿ ràg pùr-vêr warlerch aga echen, ha pùp edhen gans ascal warlerch hy echen; ha Dew a welas may fe da.</p>
<p>22. A Duw a'u bendigodd odd hwynt, gan ddywedyd: <i>Ffrawythwch, ac amlhêwch, a llenwch y dyfroedd yn y moroedd, a lliosoged yr echediaid ar y ddaear.</i></p>	<p>22. Ha Doué hô bennigaz, ô lavarout; <i>Bézit frouézuz, niveret ha lêûnit douriou er môriou, ha râ niverô al lapoused war ann douar.</i></p>	<p>22. Ha Dew a-wrùg aga benygé y, ow-lavary; <i>Bydhouch luen-a-hâs, ha drouch ràg pùr-vêr, ha lenouch an dowrow y'n môr, ha gwrêns an edhyn drÿ ràg pùr-vêr yn môr.</i></p>
<p>23. A'r hwyr a fu, a'r bore a fu, y pummed dydd.</p>	<p>23. Hag ar pardaez, hag ar beuré a oé ar pémved déiz.</p>	<p>23. Ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an pemper dÿdh.</p>
<p>24. Duw hefyd a ddy-</p>	<p>24. Ha Doué a lavaraz,</p>	<p>24. Ha Dew a levery,</p>

WELSH.

wedodd, *Dyged y ddaear bopeth byw wrth ei rywogaeth, yr anifail, a'r ymlusgiad, a bwysfil y ddaear wrth ei rywogaeth:* ac felly y bu.

25. A Duw a wnaeth fwysfil y ddaear wrth ei rywogaeth, a'r anifail wrth ei rywogaeth, a phob ymlusgiad y ddaear wrth ei rywogaeth: a gwelodd Duw mai da oedd.

26. Duw hefyd a ddywedodd, *Gwnawn ddyn ar ein delw ni, wrth ein llun ein hunain: ac arglwyddiaethant ar bysg y môr, ac*

BRETON.

Râ broduô ann douar ineou béô hévezéz hô gwénn, c'hatal, ruzerien hag anevaled douarek hervez hô gwénn: hag évél-sé oé.

25. Ha Doué a réaz anevaled ann douar hévezéz hô gwénn, ar c'hatel hervez hé gwénn, hag holl ruzerien ann douar hervez hô gwénn: ha Doué a wélaz e oa mäd.

26. Ha Doué a lavaraz, *Gréomp dén enn hor skeddenn, hévezéz hon henvelidigez; ha rá blénô war besked ar môr, ha war lapoused ann*

CORNISH.

Gwréns an nôr drÿ räg an taclow béw warlerch aga echen, ha pùb tra ùs ow-cramyas war an nôr, warlerch aga echen: hag yn delna ydh o.

25. Ha Dew a wrùg, betés a'n nôr warlerch aga echen, ha'n lodnow, warlerch aga echen, ha pùb tra ùs ow-cramyas war an nôr, warlerch aga echen; ha Dew a welas may fe da.

26. Ha Dew a levery, *Gwrén dén yn agen del ny, warlerch agan havalder; ha gwréns y cemerres gallos dres an pusces a'n môr, ha*

WELSH.	BRETON.	CORNISH.
<p><i>ar ehediaid y nefoedd, ac ar yr anifail, ac ar yr holl ddaear, ac ar bob ymlusgiad a ymlusgo ar y ddaear.</i></p>	<p><i>env, ha war ann c'hatal, ha war ann douar holl, ha war ann holl ruzerein a rûz war ann douar.</i></p>	<p><i>dres an edhen a'n ebren, ha dres an milyow, ha dres ol an nôr, ha dres pûb tra cramyas ûs ow-cramyas war an nôr.</i></p>
<p>27. Felly Duw a grëodd y dyn ar ei ddelw ei hun, ar ddelw Duw y crëodd efe ef; yn wryw ac yn fenyw y crëodd efe hwynt.</p>	<p>27. Ha Doué a grouaz ann dén enn hé zkeudenn hé groui ar réaz enn skeudenn Doué, hò c'hroui a réaz goaz ha maouez.</p>	<p>27. Yn delna Dew a wrûg dén y'n havalder y honan, yn havalder Dew ef a's grûg, gorrow ha benow ef a's gwrûg.</p>
<p>28. Duw hefyd a'u benigodd hwynt, a Duw a ddwywedodd wrthynt, <i>Ffrwythwch, ac amlhëwch, a llenwch y ddaear, a darostyngwch hi, ac arglwyddiaethwch ar bysg y môr, ac ar ehediaid y nefoedd, ac ar bob</i></p>	<p>28. Ha Doué hò benigaz, ha Doué a lavaraz d'êzhò, <i>Bézit frouezuz, ha leunuit ann douar hag hé vestroniet, ha blénit war besket ar môr, ha war lapoused ann env, ha war gement aneval a finw war ann</i></p>	<p>28. Ha Dew a wrûg aga benygé, ha Dew a leverys dhedhé, <i>Bydhouch luen-a-hás, ha drouch rág pûr-rêr, ha lenouch an nôr, ha kydhouch dresto, ha cemerouch gallos dres pusces a'n môr, ha dres an edhyn y'n ebren,</i></p>

WELSH.	BRETON.	CORNISH.
<i>peth byw a ymsymmudo ar y ddaear.</i>	<i>douar.</i>	<i>ha dres pùb tra véw ús ow-gwaya war an nôr.</i>
29. A Duw a ddywedodd, Wele, mi a roddais i chwi bob llusieuyn yn hadu had, yr hwn sydd ar wyneb yr holl ddaear, a phob pren yr hwn y mae ynddo ffrwyth pren yn hadu had, i fod yn fwyd i chwi.	29. Ha Doué a lavaraz, Sétu, em eûz voet déoc'h pép ieoten ô tougen hâd, péhini a zô war-c'horré ann douar holl, ha pép gwézen péhini hé deûz ennihi frouez gwézen ô tougen hâd, zé a vézô hô pévans.	29. Ha Dew a leveys, Mirouch, yma reys genef vy dheuch pùb losow ow-tôn hâs, nèb ús war ol an nôr, ha pùb gwethen ús, an avalow a'n gwedhen ynny ow-tôn hâs, dheuch y fydh râg boys.
30. Hefyd i bob brwystfil y ddaear, ac i bob ehediad y nefoedd, ac i bobpeth a ymsymmudo ar y ddaear, yr hwn y mae einioes ynddo, y bydd pob llusieuyn gwyrdd yn fwyd: ac felly y bu.	30. Ha da oll lôened ar parkeier, ha da oll lapoused ann erw, ha da gement a finw war ann douar, péhini hén deûz emhan eûn ine béô, em eûz vôt pép ieoten c'hlaez évit bévans: hag évél-sé oé.	30. Ha dhe ol an bestes a'n nôr, ha dhe pùp edhen a'n ebren, ha dhe pùb tra ús ow-cramyas war an nôr, ús béwnans ynné, yma reys genef pùb lusuan glâs râg boys: hag yn delna ydh o.
31. A gwelodd Duw yr	31. Ha Doué a wélaz oll	31. Ha Dew a welas pùb

WELSH.	BRETON.	CORNISH.
hyn oll a wnaethai ganddo, ac wele, da iawn ydoedd: felly yr hwyr a fu, a'r bore a fu, y chwechfed dydd.	hén d'oa gréat, ha sétu, é oa m'ad-meürbéd; hag ar par-daez, hag ar beuré, a oé ar c'hwec'hved déiz.	tra esé gwreys ganso, ha mirouch, ydh o ve pùr-dha: ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an wheffes dýdh.

APPENDIX B.

A comparison of the dialect of Léon with that of Morbihan (Vannes),
from 'Leherien hag Avielen' of M. Christoll Terrien.

II. CORINTHIANS. CHAPTER VI.

LEON.

1. Ha nì, ken-oberiourien, a béd ivé,
na zigéméret két Grás Doué ennanev.

2. Rag hén lavar, Selaouet ém eùz
ouz-id enn amzer vâd, hag ém eùz da gen-
nerzet e déiz ar zilvidigez: sétu bréma
enn amzer vâd, sétu bréma déiz ar zilvid-
igez.

MORBIHAN.

1. Ha nì, el mé omb quevrat labour-
isien, hou pedein e ramb ehué, ne zigue-
meret quet Graece Doué marhuemicq.

2. Rac ean é laré, Cleuet e més ha
peden en amzér vâd, hag ha ken-nerhet
e més én dé salvedigueah: chétu bermen
en amzér vâd, chétu bermen dé a salved-
iqueah.

LEON.

3. Hep réi gwall-scouer é-béd, évit na vézò két tamallet ar mevel.

4. Hogen, e péb tra, oc'h enn em zis-couez hou-unan evel mevellou Doué, gand un habasked brás, enn poanniou, enn ezommou, enn encressiou.

5. Er c'hloasiou, er rangennou, enn taolou, el laboriou, enn dizunou, er iun-iou;

6. Er glanded, er wiziegez, enn hir-c'houzanvidigez, er vadelez, dré ar Spered-Glân, dré ar garantaz gwirion.

7. Dré gér a wirionez, dré nerz Doué, dré armou ar wirionez, a zeou hag a gleiz.

8. Dré enor ha dismegans, vrud fall hag hanò mât; evel touellerien, ha koulsgoude gwirion.

MORBIHAN.

3. Hemb rein arben-a-lam é tra erbet, eit ne vou quet tamallet er méhuel.

4. Maes hum ziscouet hou-wnan é péb tra él mehuélien Doué, dré harzein pén-doh-pén, ér glahar, én doberieu, én an-quin.

5. Er goulieu, ér rangenneu, é dispari, él labourieu, én nôzadeu hemp cousq, ér yuneu;

6. Er burtaet, én hanàudigueah, ér hir-ingortoz, ér vadeleah, dré ér Spered-Glân, dré ur garanté guirion.

7. Dré gonzeu a huirioné, dré nerh Doué, dré armeu er guirioné, a glei hag a zeheu.

8. Dré hanhué ihuel hag hanhué izel, dré vrud fall ha brud vâd, èl lorberion ha tud guirion.

LEON.

9. Evel dizanaf ha kouls goude anavezet m'ad; evel tud dare de vervel, ha s'etu e vevomp; evel tud scourjet, hogen hep beza lazet;

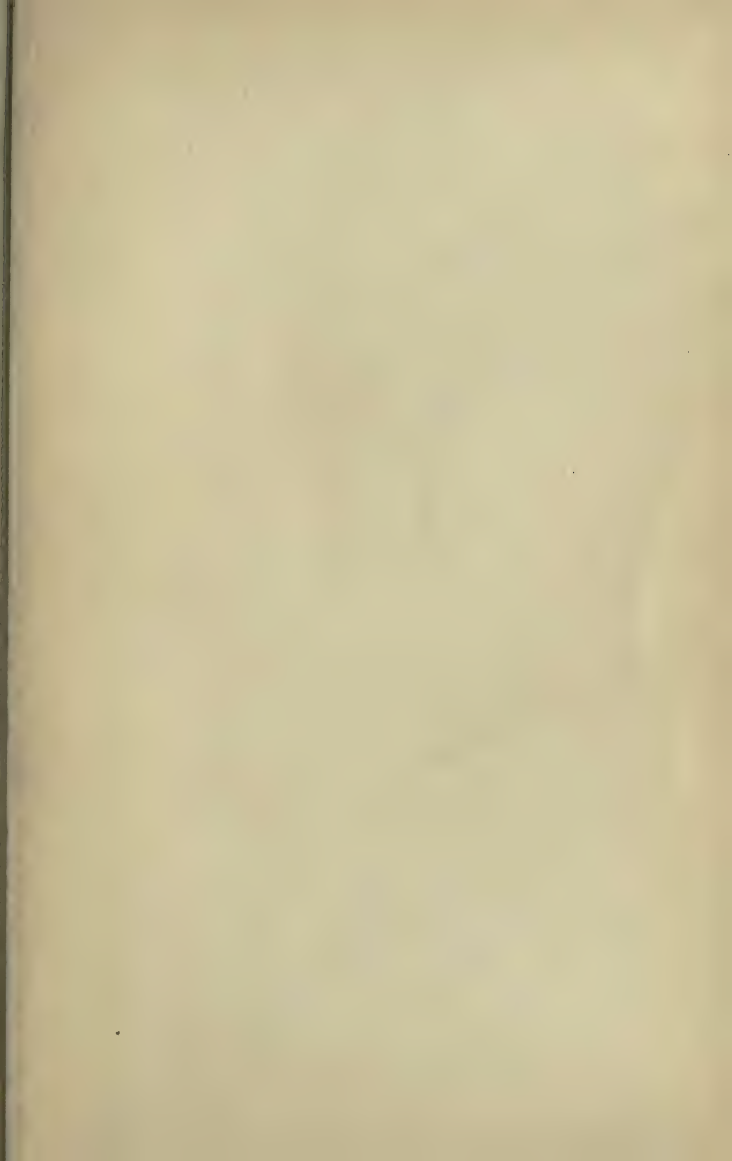
10. Evel glac'haret, hogen laouen b'pred; eved paour, hogen o pinvidikaat meur a hini; evel didra, hag o piaoua p'p tra.

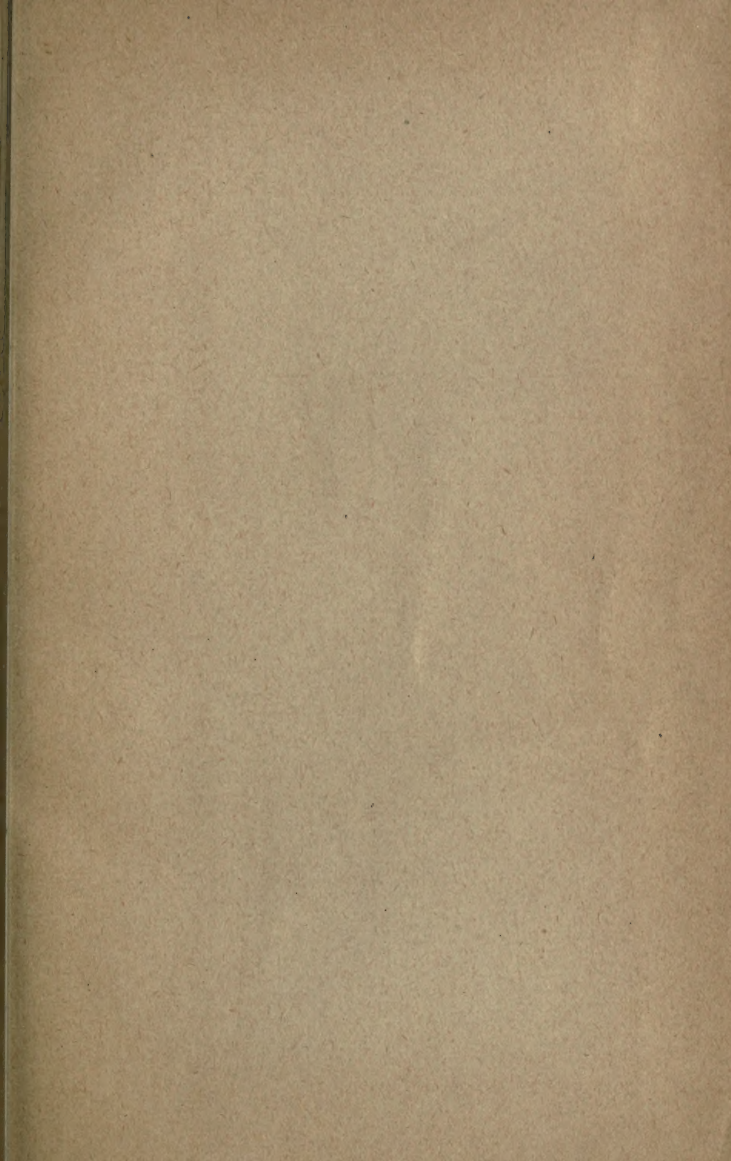
MORBIHAN.

9. El dishanaet hag han'uet mad; el e verhuel, ha ch'etu e vihuambs, el tud foett'ed, maes hemb bout lahet;

10. El glaharet, ha perpet laouen, el peurerion a p' pinhuiqueamb hilleih; el didra, deustou m'ou bieuamb p'eb tra.

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